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EFFECTS OF RECENT DRINKING WATER PRICE RISES

AU251505 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 23 September carries on page 4 a 1,100-word BTA item under the headline "Questions and Answers," giving replies to readers' questions on the effects of the increases in the prices of drinking water for industrial and domestic consumption.

The first question, "from many economic and other leaders," asks: "How will the change in the price of drinking water used by industrial enterprises be reflected in the manufacturing costs of their products?" The reply points out that industrial drinking water consumption has increased greatly in recent years and the problem has been accentuated by this year's drought. It continues: "Until now enterprises have paid an extremely low price for the drinking water used -- barely 11 stotinki per cubic meter. The high costs of producing this water have been covered by subsidies from the state budget. The low price meant that industrial management and the labor collectives of enterprises had no economic interest in using water sensibly and in taking measures to reduce water consumption." The reply suggests that for the same reason insufficient efforts were made to introduce water-saving processes, and continues: "The increased water price will first be directly reflected in enterprises' profits. Industrial management and labor collectives now have an interest in using drinking water for industrial needs in the most economic and efficient manner."

The reply recommends strengthening of discipline in the manufacturing process, the introduction of advanced water-saving technologies, and refers to a special instruction of the Council of Ministers for enterprises to install their own water supply sources, adding: "The competent authorities have been ordered to cut off the drinking water supply to those enterprises that are slow in installing their own water sources." The reply concludes: "The new price for drinking water for industrial needs will undoubtedly act as a powerful economic lever in eliminating inefficient use of water by our industry. At the same time the control authorities have been instructed to apply with their full force the sanctions provided by the normative acts in all cases where drinking water is wasted and an irresponsible attitude to this precious natural resource is established."

The second question, from a family of four in Gabrovo, asks how the water price rise will increase their family budget costs. In the reply, it is stated that the average family of four uses 18-20 cubic meters of water per month, so that the new price, as compared with the previous price of 6 stotinki per cubic meter, will increase such a family's monthly water bill by about 80 stotinki, or 0.16 percent of an average family income of 544 leva per month.

The reply then notes: "Analysis of water consumption in Bulgaria shows that on average each person consumes 150-160 liters of water per day. This considerably exceeds the consumption in developed countries rich in water resources. According to the data of the UN European Commission Bulgaria is ranked in Europe among the countries with the poorest water resources."

Accordingly, the article stresses the need to avoid wasting drinking water in the home for car washing, cleaning balconies and so on, and that dripping taps, leaking cisterns, and other sources of wastage should be eliminated. There must be a radical change in the common attitude that "water is a cheap and unlimited source."

Regarding these savings, the article notes: "The government has instructed the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the relevant economic organizations to improve substantially the quality and range of water supply equipment produced in Bulgaria. Some equipment has already been put on the market."

Furthermore, new electronic thermostat mixers, improved toilet cisterns, reduction valves and other advanced devices are being developed, according to the article. The reply concludes: "By special decree of the Council of Ministers, measures have been approved to substantially expand and improve construction and repair services to the population, including the repair of water supply pipes and drainage installations."

This same article is also carried by RABOTNICHESKO DELO, OTECHESTVEN FRONT, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, and TRUD in their issues for 23 Sep 85

WORK SHORTCOMINGS CHECKED, NAMES PUBLISHED

AU252031 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 September carries on pages 1 and 3 the announcement of a joint initiative of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board and the Committee for People's and State Control for conducting regular investigations of economic enterprises and organizations. The announcement reads as follows:

"The October National Conference of 1981 submitted high criteria for the collectives in the material production shere: They should achieve savings of raw materials, fuel, and energy of 1.5 to 2 percent more than envisioned by the state plan. Today this instruction is more topical than ever. The working people in many enterprises and economic organizations are devoting considerable efforts in this respect.

"The high goals regarding savings and the efficient use of energy and raw material resources on a nationwide scale, however, have not been achieved. By the end of August 1985, over 1,000 enterprises had exceeded the expenditures prescribed in their own progams and in the counterplans by 138,639,000 leva. Subjective shortcomings are the primary reason for substandard production and for excessive expenditures, for unfinished work, for neglected duties, and for squandering. In all these cases guilt has a specific address, and specific managers, specialists, and workers bear responsibility.

"Beginning today RABOTNICHESKO DELO together with the Committee of State and People's Control begins a series of inspections in basic enterprises and economic organizations. The goal is to analyze in general terms the shortcomings allowed to occur in the use of materials and energy resources, as well as to make positive experiences available to everyone. The newspaper will accurately cite those responsible for waste and squandering by their names and it will name the bad managers -- from the worker to the leading official at the ministry.

"Specialists and scientific workers will express their opinions on worldwide [as published] experience and on the trends in one or the other branch of the economy. Together with them we will submit various solutions to the social admnistration organs.

"From you, the readers of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO, we expect specific points of view and recommendations on how to overcome the present situation. We expect you to report on shortcomings and violations to us, but at the same time to share your experience on how to escape the vicious circle of self-reassurance and passivity, so as to achieve a real, drastic change in the struggle for savings!"

This announcement is followed by a 1,400-word report by Engineer Tsanko Ivanov, chief specialist at the Committee of State Control, and by Panayot Manolov (no title given), headlined "Under the Banner of Inaction" that criticizes the situation in the Bulgarian leather processing industry, blaming the managers of the respective plants for not using local raw materials and for spending currency on expensive imported materials, as well as for "protecting their narrow-minded parochial interests at the expense of state interests." The article closes with the following passage.

"The Committee of State and People's Control has on several occasions inspected the work of the economic organizations that are dealing with the purchase, preservation, and processing of hides. Letters with instructions to strictly observe government decisions have been addressed to these organizations on several occasions. In 1983 the Committee of State and People's Control organized a meeting with the leaders of the former Light Industry Ministry, the Pirin Production and Trade Enterprise, the National Agro-industrial Union, the Rodopa State Economic Trust, and the Central Cooperative Union on the purchase of hides, their quality, and their correct utilization. Despite all this, the shortcomings have been repeated. This means that the leaders in question -- Todor Manolov Atanasov, director general of the Pirin enterprise, and Miroslav Angelov Panteleev, deputy director general; Dr. Nikola Stoilov Spasov, director general of the Rodopa Trust, and Emil Markov Enev, deputy director of the same trust; Velichko Manchev Ivanov, chief director of the Self-Sufficiency of Private Plots Directorate, which is attached to the National Agro-Industrial Union; and Ivan Zakhariev Kuzmanov, chief director of the Production and Purchase of Agricultural Goods Directorate attached to the Central Cooperative Union -- have manifested an irresponsible attitude toward the instructions addressed to them.

"The penalties to be imposed on them after the investigation will exert their effect. It is necessary to manifest more concern and operational skill in order to stop the waste of valuable raw materials needed for our national economy, and to ensure a greater amount of better and cheaper leather industry goods for satisfying the working people's needs."

LEADERS CONGRATULATE RYZHKOV ON APPOINTMENT

AU281230 Sofia BTA in English 0723 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 28 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a cable of greetings to Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov in connection with his being elected chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

We express our deep conviction that in this high office you will devote all your experience to the well-being of the Soviet people, to the development of the economic and defence potential of the Soviet state, to the consolidation of the socialist community, to the triumph of peace and progress throughout the world, reads the cable.

The cable states that the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship will continue to develop as will the close and constantly improving cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

Finally the two Bulgarian leaders wish Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov health and success in his responsible work directed at the developing of the mature socialist society in the country that has given birth to the great Lenin and success in the struggle for peace and communism.

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS OF ANTONOV TRAIL

AU261851 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 26 (BTA spec. corr. Nencho Khranov and BTA cor. Khristo Pettrov) -- Today's 43rd session of the Rome court, which examines the second case of the papal shooting, started with a confrontation between assailant Mehmet Ali Agca and witness Abdullah Catli. Prosecutor Marini wanted to make clear Mahmut Inan's story.

Marini: Agca, yesterday we learned from Abdullah Catli that you have told Mahmut Inan during the confrontation that you will come out of jail after five years.

Agca: This is a lie. If I wanted to come out, I would have done so in 1983, even in 1982. I would have come out no matter how.

Presiding Judge Santiapichi interfered: Agca, you are accusing other people and we must learn the truth. You said that you have sent an appeal to be freed, including in an exchange for a kidnapped person. You are now saying that you could have run away from prison in 1982. This is a serious country. One doesn't run just like that out of an Italian jail. What does this mean then?

Agca repeated that Catli is lying.

Santiapichi: What if Oral Celik comes here and says that what you are saying is not true. What are we going to do with you then?

Agca: Let him come and then we will see.

The slander slipped out of having to answer the question of his prison escape in 1982 and 1983 and of the people who have promised to free him after five years. It is well known that he started making his "repentance" in the spring of 1982. His motive had been the promise of freedom after five years if he recited convincingly the "Bulgarian connection" version. So he boasted about this to his friend and colaborator Mahmut Inan.

The interrogation then continued with the determination of the physical appearance of Oral Celik. Catli confirmed the fact that Celik had undergone plastic surgery in his attempts to shake the Turkish authorities off his trail. He stated that Celik's photo, shown during the case, dates back to his student's years. This was occasioned by a remark made by Prosecutor Marini who said that the two American photographers who took the picture in "St. Peter" Square at the time of the shooting, have joined Agca in claiming that the running figure on one of the photos resembles Celik as seen on the portrait shown to them.

The prosecutor read a part of Agca's testimony before the investigation, in which he told in detail the fabricated story of a certain meeting with Sotir Kolev (Zhelyo Vasilev), who gave him four million lira. Marini tried to blend this fabrication with Catli's claim about a sum of money being sent from Vienna and carried by Kamasan Sengun, which Agca refused to take stating that he had already found money. This according to Marini is a strange coincidence. But it is well known that the Italian security services have followed every step made in Agca in Italy. So it would have been quite easy to include into his script, prepared by Super Sismi, the meeting between Agca and Sengun.

Then they added to it the fabrication about "Sotir Kolev's four million lira."

I don't remember why I said this, but I confirm everything said by me during the interrogations," stated Agca ensuring himself when asked to confirm the truth of this fabrication.

Catli said he knew nothing about this.

Attention was then focused to Agca's meeting with Catli in Kapikule, Turkey, where he received his forged passport under the name of Faruk Ozgun.

Prosecutor Marini: Agca claims that he told you and Celik during your Kapikule meeting that he had been in touch with people in Bulgaria who were interested in international terrorism. If any such actions were envisaged for Europe, the Bulgarians were said to be ready to support them. He asked you and Celik to join him but you have asked for time to think it over. Is it true that Agca told you about plans for terrorist actions?

Catli: "No, absolutely no. He told us nothing of the kind."

Marini: "Did you hear Catli's answer, Agca?"

Agca: "We have been talking about this for three days now. He is telling his truth and I am teiling mine."

However, there is only one truth: Agca is slandering and there is not a single defendant or witness to support his truth about the fabricated Bulgarian connection. Catli denied everything and said that he knew nothing about Agca's other fabrications according to which he had been caught at the Bulgarian border point with his two forged passports but was freed when someone called Samud Karim interfered on the phone. The latter is said to be "connected in Syria with the Palestinian 'Abu Nidal' terrorist group."

Agca's accusation is naive and ridiculous. Caught by the Bulgarian authorities at the border with false passports on him, he asked to make a phone call (correspondent note: Agca did not even know that at that time there was no automatic dialling between Sofia and Svilengrad). And then the authorities who see in him a mere forger allow him to use their phone. He then phones the "Votosha" Hotel and finds Karim, who is of course connected with the Bulgarian secret services. The latter arranges everything in seconds' time only and Agca is set free.

This cheap story, however, was included in investigating magistrate Martella's indictment as an undeniable fact.

Catli told the court that he had never heard about this occurence. Asked whether Agca had told him about his troubles, Catli said: "Agca has told me nothing of the kind. I don't know anything about such difficulties and about their settlement."

Santiapichi: (to Catli) "Didn't you ask him why he was late for the meeting?"

Catli: "No, I didn't."

Santiapichi: "Agca, were you late for your meeting with Catli?"

Agca: "The important thing was that I got there."

Santiapichi: "Did you tell him about your detention?"

Agca: "I don't remember".

This is Agca's usual answer when confronted and when he does no not [as received] remember his own statements at previous interrogations. Then came the logical remark that if he had really had such an incident he must have told Catli about it, the latter having met him immediately after the occurance. There was no answer to this.

To the questions about his trip to London and his meeting with Bekir Celenk, Catli answered that he had never met Celenk and that he did not know him.

Trying to cast suspicion on the credibility of Catli's evidence about the efforts of the West German secret services to buy him and Celenk in order to perjure and the pressure of the Swiss police over them, the prosecutor asked Catli whether he had any connection with other secret services, which could have paid him for his evidence before the court.

Catli was decisive: "Mr. Prosecutor on what ground you ask me such questions and how can you talk to me this way!"

The presiding judge Santiapichi tried to ease the tension a bit and asked Catli to answer "Isn't it possible that he could have contacts with other secret services in connection with his evidence before this jury?"

The prosecutor corrected himself: "With persons, not services."

It was a broad hint. Even Agca intervened and offered his help as an interpreter, because Catli had not understood what had been asked.

Santiapichi interfered once again: "You came here to tell the truth. You have told about Yalcin Ozbey's case, who had delivered to you the offer of the West German secret services to perjure. You have told about the case with the Swiss police. Tell us, the prosecutor wants to know, has anybody else come to you and Celenk to make you propositions in connection with your evidence?"

Catli: "No."

Santiapichi: "You testified before this court. Have you ever been interrogated by other officials -- policeman, investigating magistrates, judges, in connection with the assassination attempt against the pope?"

Catli: "No. Nobody has interrogated me. (Corr.'s note -- We have to specify -- besides the prosecutor Marini in the prison "Sante" in September).

With this the interrogation of Catli has ended and he left for Paris.

All the attempts for damaging his credibility so that the effect from his evidence could seem lesser turned futile but this evidence revealed another side of the construction mechanism of the slanderous campaign under the motto "Bulgarian connection."

In connection with the next session, which will be held on Monday morning, the presiding judge Santiapichi announced that the defence will be given the judge asked the assailant whether he intended to answer their questions or whether he would use his right not to answer and not to come to the sessions. [as received]

Agca said curtly: "No, I do not intend to answer to the questions of the lawyers. I feel offended."

Evidently it is not pleasant for the slanderer to answer questions, which could once again reveal his sinister role of a marionette.

The defence lawyer Consolo wanted to know whether Agca would at least be present in the court room so that he could be asked the questions to which he would be able not to answer.

Agca: "The law secures to me the right not to answer and not to come here."

The presiding judge Santiapichi concluded: "Then we will interrogate the defendant Musa Serdar Celebi on Monday."

BTA ATTACKS ITALIAN DAILY, PROSECUTOR MARINI

Daily for Defending Agca

AU271825 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 27 (BTA corr) -- In its today's edition, IL POPOLO, the Christian Democratic Party newspaper, carries a note which ends with the words: "We have come to the top now, and it would have really been ridiculous had this not been a case of gross interference in the law and order of a country".

What is this all about? IL POPOLO, a firm supporter of the provocation known as "the Bulgarian connection", has taken upon itself to defend Mehmet Ali Agca, the papal assailant now serving a life sentence. The pretext is the neofascist murderer's warning that he will not answer the questions of the defence because he finds them offensive. However, the truth is much simpler. He is afraid that his slanders will be exposed even further. Supplementing Agca's statements, the Christian-Democratic Party paper attacks the defence laywers, especially those of the Bulgarian defendants, saying that "they are often openly ridiculing the main witness and are thus showing that he is discredited."

We have followed the trial in great detail and can thus permit ourself to say that none of the laywers at this trial, including those of the Bulgarian defendants, has ever offended anyone, including Agca. The remarks made by the lawyers have only aimed at finding the truth and at pointing to the contradictions and bold lies, which make up most of the assasin's testimony. These lies and contradictions have also been noted by a large number of Italian and foreign journalists, covering this trial. The fact that some people do not want to see the truth merely indicates that some of the papers in Italy are much too closely connected with the slanders against our country.

However, IL POPOLO goes even further. It calls the polite letter sent to the court by the professor of constitutional law of the Sofia University Boris Spasov, member of parliament and chairman of the National Committee in Defence of Sergey Antonov, a "gross interference" without even considering the fact that the letter voices the view of the most prominent representatives of the Bulgarian public.

What is it that offends the paper so much in the letter, which brings certain actions of Prosecutor Marini to the attention of the court? These actions are related to the so-called "parallel third investigation" on the attempt of the pope's life, which is been conducted by the prosecutor in the private a. out of the courthouse. Another element are the prosecutor's suggestive or misleading questions. All these actions are violations of the defendants' constitutional rights and the norms of the punitive and procedural code. In the beginning of this week, all defence lawyers entered an official protest about these violations, addressed to the court and the Chief Prosecutor's Office in Rome.

How could the publicly expressed opinion of a Bulgarian jurist on a publicly held trial, which involved Bulgarian nationals, accused of most serious crimes, be a "gross interference"? The fact is that some people are looking for cheap propaganda scoops and are placing the guilt where there is none.

Let these gentlemen not forget, that if we have to talk about offense, and even more than offense, it was the Bulgarian nationals who were really offended and it was our country that the dirty stream of slanders was directed at. The people of our country are deeply offended by the fact that the innocent Bugarian national Sergey Antonov has been held in detention for 3 years now. Still we have never blamed any specific persons and institutions and have always expressed our respect for the Italian justice.

We must mention here the attacks against the journalists from the socialist countries who are convering the Rome trial. IL POPOLO called their work an interference "by numerous East European news media who are criticizing our judges." We must recollect that the criticism has been caused by his biased and undirectional way of investigating. We will remind our readers here of only one instance: Witness Abdullah Catli recently disclosed that perjurers have been hired and blackmail used in order to have Agca's version confirmed. Thus we have every reason to state that our criticism is fully justified.

IL POPOLO's accusations against the socialist countries, and Bulgaria in particular, would have been, to use its own words, ridiculous had it not been for the seriousness of the problem. What we have here is an international plot directed not simply against our country but also against the East-West dialoguee, against the atmosphere of international trust and ultimately against the prestige of Italian justice.

Marini for 'Omissions'

AU271008 Sofia BTA in English 0705 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 27 (BTA) -- Under the title "What Is the Prosecutor Marini Looking For" today's OTECHESTVEN FRONT publishes an article by the journalist Alfred Krispin, editor in chief of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY External Service Department.

"Mr. Marini, Don't you feel that you are self-exposing yourself? You vow that you search the truth, but every time you get the chance to confront it, you run away from it. You grumble at Dr. Martella's preliminary investigation omissions, maybe because now this omission create difficulties for you.

But you yourself make similar and even more fatal "omissions", writes Alfred Krispin, after he has analysed in detail the activity of the prosecutor in the second case on the assassination attempt against the pope in Rome.

The Bulgarian journalist stresses that the aim of Marini is to prove or at least to suggest at any price that in the attempt on the life of the pope the "Bulgarian connection" exists, and because in the course of the trial Ali Agca himself blew out the content of his "Bulgarian connection" allegations and devaluated his credibility as a witness, the prosecutor rushed off around Western Europe and lesser Asia, this summer, in the search of other little Agcas. "He had a preference for prisoners, and it would have been better if they were under investigation, because they would be more willing for a bargain -- evidence against the Bulgarians and in exchange reduction of the weight of their personal situation".

"Such one, the prosecutor Marini found in the Bochum jail, in the F.R.G.," writes Krispin, "Yalcin Ozbey is serving a short term there, because he has used forged papers. But there is evidence against him that he has been narcotic trafficker. He is a drug addict and if his regular portion of heroin is removed, it will be not very long before he is ready to say anything, they ask from him, just for a dose. And to cap it all, he was a death sentence issued in Turkey. [as received] They say, and it is not groundlessly, that he has been an eavesdropper of the West German police. Why then, he may lend a helping hand to their Italian colleagues?"

The Bulgarian journalist marks that after the interrogation in Bochum, which was held in camera [as received], the wide public was flooded with biased information that: Ozbey allegedly confirmed the "Bulgarian connection", that Marini has been very enthusiastic, because it was for the first time that an independent source confirmed the evidence of Agca.

"I cannot maintain that Mr. Marini, personally has topped chosen representatives of the press off with the biased news. But nobody can dissuade me from believing that he has been personaly interested in the leak of exactly this information, which suggests that the accusations for participance of the Bulgarians in the assassination attempt has been confirmed. What is more, such leak of biased information which manipulates the conscience, obviously is a common practice for the investigating and prosecutor's offices in Italy," Writes Alfred Krispin.

He marks that the information that was leaking out from the "Sante" prison in France, has been even more sensational. Here the prosecutor Marini, this time as an investigating judge, had been interrogating one of the leaders of the "Grey Wolves" - Abdullah Catli. The information was euphoric: Allegedly Catli has been ready to appear before the court in Rome and to prove in an undeniable way, that the assassination attempt against the pope, has been a work of the Eastern secret services.

What has happened when the two super witnesses of Mr. Marini appeared before the court?

Ozbey was whimpering for settlement of his own situation, for his fears, for guarantees. His whole truth came to be his allegation that somebody had told him that the Bulgarian secret services had known about the assault.

Alfred Krispin writes: "I do not think that the prosecutor Marini can be so ignorant of the legal principles as to be unacquainted with the fact that the third hand information, even if it has been disclosed directly to the witness, cannot have any testimonial value in a trial pretending to be in conformity with the law."

The allegations of Ozbey became even more suspicious, when the other super witness, Catli, stated that his friend Celic, on the day of the assassination attempt (May 13, 1981), has been in Catli's house in Vienna, in the presence of other alive witnesses, and not in St. Peter's Square, as Agca maintains. The other Turk, for whom Agca alleges that he has also been in the square, Sedat Sirri Kadem, in the summer, alone and of his won free will presented himself before the court in Rome, and stated that he never ever in his life has left Turkey. The Turkish authorities have not contested this statement up to the present moment.

Catli, who has been brought from Paris to Rome by Marini, made revelations which accor ing to the Bulgarian journalist were cataclysmic. Marini expected that Catli will speak about some telephone conversation of his with the deputy chairman of the "Turkis Idealists Federation" Ali Batman. That one, a few days after the assault on the pope' life, had told to Catli that the decision for the elimination of the pope -- a Pole, had been taken at a secret meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty countries, in the Crimea during 1980.

"When Catli delayed to impart anything about this telephone call, the prosecutor Marini who had found [as received] about it during the preliminary interrogation in Paris, did not hesitate to ask, pointedly that every question," writes Krispin. "What did Mr. Marini expect to acheive with this question of his? No doubt, confirmation of the Eastern connection, but this time it was not only the Bulgarian but most of all -- the Soviet one."

"But why the prosecutor Marini considers us weak-headed," asks Krispin. "Isn't it well known, that a report with a similar content has been fabricated by agents of the Italian military intelligence Sismi only a few days after the assassination attempt, that the falsity of the report has been proved, that there is a copy of this report enclosed to the file of the criminal case against functionaries of Super Sismi, which has ended recently in Rome, and it is there as one of the proofs of their forge and wrecking activities. And how did Ali Batman found about this version? The answer was supplied by Catli: "They are connected to the West German secret services."

The Bulgarian journalist supposes that the then director of Sismi General Santovito, politely has lended to his German colleague the forged document, prepared by his assistants Francesco Pazienca and General Musumeci.

"Catli himself, to presecutor Marini's greatest displeasure, dropped the bomb, that it was at the suggestion of no one else but the investigating magistrate Martella, who led the preliminary investigation about the "Bulgarian connection", that the West German secret services had offered to Catli and Celic, through Ozbey, the sum of half a million U.S. dollars and protection from prosecution if they perjure in support of Agca's allegations. Ozbey beared testimony to the words of Catli and paid with another arrest on the day of his presumable release," notes Alfred Krispin.

"The truth-searching prosecutor Marini lapsed in the paroxysm," continues the article. "On September 24, he made an all-out effort to blacken the character of his former super witness and make him seem super criminal, so that even the presiding judge felt uncomfortable. And on September 25, Mr. Marini was raging: "Catli, you have been called here to clarify things, not to complicate them!"

Krispin writes, "It would be interesting to know how does Catli complicate things, when he speaks not about information heard from some third persons but about events in which he has taken immediate part and names people who can confirm his words?"

"You are not looking for any truth Mr. Marini," concludes in his article in OTECHESTVEN FRONT Alfred Krispin. "The only thing that you purposefully are driving at, is to champion, at any price, the accusation against the Bulgarians, no matter whether it corresponds to the objective truth."

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S PITOVRANOV, FRENCH GROUP

AU281825 Sofia BTA in English 1719 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 28 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr. Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union, and Mr. A. Manzhulo, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. The representatives of the Soviet business circles assessed highly Mr. Zhivkov's initiative to hold regular business forums in Varna.

The participants in the talks exchanged views on the development of the cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet economic organizations in respect to the policy of the two countries to improve the integration between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received today a group of chief executives of French companies. Mr. Zhivkov expressed our country's readiness to develop the economic relations with France. The participants exchanged views on the business relations between the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON EAST-WEST TRADE FORUM HELD IN VARNA

Opens 28 September

LD281549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Varna, 28 Sep (ADN) -- An international forum on the subject "East-West Trade: Its State and Prospects" opened in Varna on Saturday. It is attended by over 200 representatives from industry, politics, and science from 23 socialist and capitalist countries of Europe, Japan, Canada and the United States, as well as representatives of international organizations. The objective of the event, which takes place within the framework of the activities of the International Council for New Initiatives in East-West cooperation (Vienna), is to discuss ways to further develop economic relations between states with different social orders.

In a greetings message Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Bulgarian People's Republic, emphasized the significance of economic relations as an important basis for the overall relations between the states of East and West.

Support for Broadening Contacts

AU281917 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 28 BTA spec. corr. Ognyan Branichev -- The business circles from the East and the West are in favor of the broadening of the trade, economic and techno-scientific contacts between the countries of different social order.

This was demonstrated at the first day of the second business meeting on issues related to the East-West economic relations.

We can trust the assessments made here and the demonstrated desire to do everything to facilitate the relations, because they come from people who have great experience in international relations between countries of different social order. Among them are chief executives and representatives of major companies from 21 European countries, the U.S., Japan, Canada and 5 international organizations. To name a few: Mr. Donald Candall (U.S.), president of "Pepsico" and deputy chairman of the new Initiatives International Council, Klaus Salgren, executive secretary of the U.N. European Economic Committee, Lord Sheckelton, president of the East-European Trade Council of Great Britain, Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Chamber of Trade and Industry.

There are of course certain differences which mainly arise from the approaches to the activation of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation, the causes of certain shortcomings in this cooperation, which all agree should be promoted further. What is important is that the participants do not support discrimination and limitations in the contacts between the two social systems, they do not want the economic contacts to be linked to political conditions. Quite the opposite. All participants are concerned over the deterioration of the international situation. The trade and economic relations between the countries of different social order can play a positive role in this respect.

The business world is obviously aware of the need to unite the efforts of all countries in order to solve the global problems of our age: the safeguarding of the environment, the peaceful use of the oceans and space.

The meeting will continue tomorrow in three working groups, which will be dealing with the problems of the joint East-West companies, the transfer of technologies and certain aspects of the financing of the trade between the countries of different social order.

Contacts Economic, Political

AU291809 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 29 Sep 85

["Peace Is Indispensable for Economic Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Varna, September 29 (BTA) -- The advantage of business contacts between the countries of the East and the West is obvious -- it is purely economic and yet political as well. The participants in the second meeting on the issues of economic cooperation between the countries of different social orders, held yesterday and today in Varna, not only do not wish to give up these contacts but on the contrary want the chances for establishing these mutually advantageous contacts to be broadened.

Today the almost 200 representatives of leading firms in the East and the West, of finance and credit institutes from 24 countries and of prestigious international organisations discussed issues related to the establishing of joint enterprises, to the possibilities of speeding up the transfer of technologies and to the financing of cooperation. As a whole we may say that business relations were assessed as an objective process of the internationalization of economic life which is of paramount importance for the economic development of the separate countries and which has a direct influence on the political climate on the planet.

The meeting revealed the concern of the businessmen over the policy of the official authorities in the West of embargoes and of introducing all kinds of restrictions in cooperation with the East and of binding economic contacts with political conditions. Thus for instance, the Polish representative said that the Western technologies purchased by Poland in the past are now being used as an instrument for exerting pressure on Poland. Such pressure of course, is pointless because there exists cooperation in the framework of the CEMA but this and other similar facts diminish trust and reduce the chances for cooperation. Several statements were also made on the activities of the Cocom (a committee for coordinating the export of "strategic" goods) which are an example of the unrealistic attitude to the East European countries. Such activities inevitably give rise to political problems.

The Western representatives were acquainted with and evaluated the prospects of the socio-economic development of the CEMA member countries in the following years which provide for large capital investments for promoting science and technology, for the development of the existing industrial branches and for organizing new productions. The Western business circles will have a number of new possibilities for participation in the realization of these plans on a long-term basis which will be of mutual advantage. Thus the deliveries of the socialist countries for the Western countries will be increased and this will raise East-West economic relations on a new and higher level.

The businessmen expressed the common opinion that the joint enterprises and the exchange of technologies are the most promising spheres of cooperation and that they contribute to the stabilization of the contacts and for eliminating their sporadicalness. The perfecting of the financing of the economic contacts which is necessitated by the fact that the payments in reciprocal cooperation are made in Western currency and the rates of the latter vary due to economic factors and political reasons is also being considered. Crediting issues were also discussed.

To Meet Again in 1987

AU291825 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Varna, September 29 (BTA) -- The second meeting of businessmen from the East and the West ended here today expressing the resolution of the almost 200 representatives of groups, companies and finance institutes of countries with different social orders and of leaders of international and national organisations to continue to contribute to the broadening of trade, economic and techno-scientific contacts.

In his closing speech Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, stressed that the meeting passed in an atmosphere of good will and that it revealed the will for increasing mutual trust and the striving to the better acquaintance and on this basis to a successful resolution of the problems.

The participants adopted a final document reflecting the common wish of the business circles in the East and the West to meet again in 1987 in Varna and to continue their discussions on the issues of the economic relations between countries with different social orders.

They expressed support for the proposals of the Bulgarian state leader Mr. Todor Zhivkov made at the opening of the forum related to the necessity for establishing institutions for the exchange of information and for encouraging trade contacts.

The business circles from the East and the West supported the idea for raising cooperation to a new higher level and for its stabilizing on a long-term basis and stressed that the establishing of joint enterprises, the exchange of technologies and the perfecting of financial and credit relations will doubtlessly contribute to this.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA IN SOFIA

AU261109 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] As a result of the talks held between the Bulgarian and Albanian delegations, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, a protocol for exchange of goods and payments in 1986 was signed in Sofia today. After the signing, Marin Marinov and Marko Xega, the deputy foreign trade ministers of the two countries, underlined the importance and significance of the document.

[Begin Marinov recording] The characteristic feature of the new protocol is that in the first place we [?envisage] a considerable increase, as compared with the protocol for the current year, exceeding 60 percent, which is a significant achievement. The second characteristic factor, in our view, is that along with the traditional goods we have exchanged until now, we have included new types of goods and have expanded the list on both sides. We agreed that we should not treat the protocol as a restrictive framework, but in the course of the year should seek further expansion of the exchange of goods. [end Marinov recording]

[Begin Xega recording in Albanian, fading into translation] As my colleague has already underlined, we have made efforts to achieve a realistic protocol, Marko Xega stated. The important thing now is to fulfill all the provisions. We have the opportunity to begin this in a few days at the international technical fair in Plovdi. I have in mind that we should begin negotiating contracts [kontraksiya] on both sides to make a successful start on our cooperation during the coming year, Marko Xega, Albanian deputy minister of foreign trade emphasized.

The signing was also attended by Khristo Khristov, the minister of foreign trade.

CHNOUPEK ACTIVITIES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets Italian Foreign Minister

LD271911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0001 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, met Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister, in New York yesterday. In the course of their businesslike exchanges of views, both ministers reviewed the state of CSSR-Italian relations and prospects for their development and examined the main aspects of the present international situation.

Meets Cuban, Romanian Ministers

LD272114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, met Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban foreign minister, in New York today. The ministers examined the development of mutual relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on the possibility of deepening them further. Bohuslav Chnoupek also met Stefan Andrei, the Romanisn foreign minister, and discussed with him topical problems of international politics with a special emphasis on the tasks of the international community connected with averting the threat of a nuclear war.

Meets UN President

LD281051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek at the UN headquarters in New York today met with Jaime de Pinies, president of the 40th UN General Assembly session. Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Jaime de Pinies on his election to this responsible post and stressed that the CSSR has a positive attitude toward UN activity and values the role this organization plays in international life. He informed Jaime de Pinies about the CSSR Government's stance on the main issues on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly. He said that the CSSR delegation's effort will be concentrated on achieving positive results, especially in the discussions on the key issues of the present day, which are to avert the threat of nuclear war and prevent the militarization of space.

The president of the 40th UN General Assembly session welcomed the explanation of the CSSR's stance and appreciated the activity of the CSSR delegation at the General Assembly. Afterwards he personally singled out the constant support given the UN Organization by the CSSR.

SHEVARDNADZE'S UN, WASHINGTON ACTIVITIES VIEWED

LD291340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] Several of the world's mass media outlets characterized the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, held in New York and Washington this week, as well as President Reagan's Friday audience given to Shevardnadze, as a dress rehearsal for the Geneva summit meeting in November.

Although this description is rather inaccurate and slightly farfetched. It indicates that in less than 2 months before its opening, preparations have reached the final stages. At the same time, it also provides evidence of the attention and the expectations given to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

In order to respect the world public's hopes, both participating sides must set up realistic and specific prerequisites. This week was yet another demonstration of the conduct of the United States and USSR in this sphere. The Soviet position was confirmed by Eduard Shevardnadze in his two speeches at the United Nations. The common denominator of both speeches was the effort of the USSR to prevent the possible militarization of space by all means and to not allow the transfer of the arms race into space. Unlike the United States, the USSR does not want to threaten any one. Expression such as weaker or stronger are not used. The USSR is convinced that both sides are losers in the arms race, that the international situation is becoming increasingly destabilized and the security of the world as a whole is being lowered, that world peace is the more fragile the lower the threshold of military confrontation, that the transfer of the arms race into space increases the rist of such a confrontation -- metaphorically speaking -- into the heavens. Those who are trying to do this are ruining the chance of halting the world arms race.

Despite President Reagan's optimistic words, expressed after the 3-hour meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, and despite the optimistic tone of some of the Western press, it is at present too early to speculate which group in the U.S. Administration will, in the context of relations with the USSR, be the winner. Will it be a reactionary or a realistic group? At present it is the hawks, as American political jargon refers to them, who are in the lead. There is therefore no reason not to believe the words of the British daily THE TIMES that, I quote: There are some influential people in the Reagan administration, for instance William Casey, the CIA director; Casper Weinberger, the Secretary of Defense; and Weinberger's assistant, a conservative politician named Richard Pearle, who are at present opposing the idea of talks with Moscow in principle. However, there is enough time left before the Geneva summit for realism to find its way to the White House. The Geneva summit must not become only a social occasion providing an opportunity for both politicians to become personally acquainted, as some people in the West might be imagining. The summit must not be wasted on noncommittal conversation. It should become the starting point for an improvement in not only Soviet-American relations, but also an improvement in the international situation as a whole.

Historical retrospect suggests that the methods of pressure and use of policy from the position of force in relations with the USSR are doomed beforehand. I can think of two examples that can be selected to illustrate this case: the Potsdam conference 40 years ago, when the then president, Truman, wanted to use the fact that the United States had acquired a nuclear monopoly to exert pressure on the USSR; and there was also the so-called Cuban missile crisis at the beginning of the 60's. But this exceptional situation, the unproductive character of the tactics of pressure and blackmail, was understood by U.S. President Kennedy.

It is obvious to everyone who follows international events in some detail that the words of Secretary Shultz, spoken this week in front of the delegates of the United Nations, specifying that the "star wars" program is capable of guaranteeing world peace are, to say the least, not true. The statement by White House spokesman Larry Speakes that the United States has long been a supporter of peaceful cooperation in space can be classified in similar terms. In this context, Speakes mentioned the space shuttle at the press conference held this week. However, it is exactly these shuttles that are contributing to the experiments with laser space weapons.

It is precisely the shuttle that will launch these offensive space weapons, produced in the United States as a part of the "star wars" program, into orbit. What truly characteristic logic!

Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the Polish delegation, in his UN General Assembly speech characterized in realistic terms the American approach to this issue when he said that this approach is an alarming example of the discrepancy between words and deeds, between words about peace and deeds endangering this peace.

Despite the complexity of the present international situation, shown by documents on the course of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, whose agenda consists of more than 40 topics, there exist realistic possibilities for its improvement. The fundamental prerequisite for improvement of the international situation is, according to the statements of Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Janos Kadar during their Moscow meeting, that the United States and its NATO allies renounce their plans to upset the military-strategic balance.

American attempts to gain unilateral military supremacy solve nothing. They only swallow more finances and turn the abilities of scientists in a direction that is contradictory to the most basic interests of mankind. At the same time, research in other spheres would be far more advantageous for mankind. It might, for instance, aim at preventing earthquakes, to avoid a repetition of the tragic consequences of the earthquake in Mexico. It might be focused on improving the environment and eliminating hunger and illiteracy in the world. There are many examples of such activities.

An increasing number of prominent personalities in U.S. political life are becoming aware of the nonsense of wasting astronomical sums of money on weapons.

According to the laconic statement by Les Aspin, chairman of a House of Representatives committee: The United States, which has spent thousands of millions of dollars on weapons, finds that by doing this it has created the greatest instability since the creation of the first atom bomb.

REAGAN MEETS SHEVARDNADZE; POSITIVE VERBAL SIGNS

LD281407 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0500 GMT 28 Sep 85

[From the "Dispatches" program presented by editor Jozef Knizat with report by Vladimir Solecky]

[Text] [Knizat] There are more details concerning the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and American President Ronald Reagan. These are the first analyses and assessments. It can be stated that the United States has lowered its sharp anti-Soviet tone to some extent and reduced its verbal abuse towards the USSR. However, it is necessary to stress that all this has taken place only verbally. Practical military measures do not indicate the slightest positive change in the course of American policy. I will give one example just for illustration: At the very time the Shevardnadze-Reagan talks were taking place, the United States carried out another underground nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert, and this despite the fact that the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is still valid. Approximately 1 hour ago, Vladimir Solecky, our permanent correspondent in New York, telephoned us, assessing the talks between Eduard Shevardnadze and Ronald Reagan.

[Solecky in Czech] The stormy, rainy weather brought to the U.S. East Coast by hurricane Gloria passed over without any great damage, fortunately, and when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was leaving the White House in Washington following his meeting with President Reagan, it was sunny after the rain.

Some television commentators viewed this as a symbolic hint of hope evoked by the more than 20-hour-long meeting. Although neither Vladimir Lomeyko, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, nor the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz spoke of any concrete details at news conference that followed, it was clear from their information that Minister Shevardnadze brought very substantial proposals in a letter from Mikhail Gorbachev that will enable the stagnation at the Geneva nuclear and space weapons talks to be overcome.

Ronald Reagan and George Shultz, following their meeting with the Soviet minister, again told American journalists that this does not at all mean a reconsideration of cancellation of the program to militarize outer space, the so-called "star wars" program. Thus, many observers remain quite skeptical about whether any true progress can be made at the Geneva talks under these circumstances.

POLEDNIK MEETS CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD272310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Today in Prague, Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Konstantin Mogilinchenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organization work department. During its 1 week stay in the CSSR the delegation has been familiarizing itself with expenditures from party work in the youth movement. During the conversation, questions of the work of party bodies and organizations with the young generation were examined.

URBAN SIGNS TRADE ACCORD WITH HUNGARY 27 SEP

LD272327 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, September 27 (MTI) -- The long-term Hungarian-Czechoslovak trade and payment agreement for 1986-1990 was signed by Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, and Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, in Prague Friday. The agreement has been worked out on the basis of the recently signed five-year plan coordination contract, the resolutions of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee, the valid specialization and cooperation agreements and proposals approved by the CEMA.

The value of the five-year trade is to amount to 8,500 million roubles, showing a 4 per cent increase every year. The proportion of specialization and cooperation is to increase to 35 per cent, in which engineering products account for 56 percent. The agreement establishes realistic basis for trade in 1986-1990 and evisages the opportunities for development.

The Hungarian delegation, headed by Peter Veress, has left for Budapest.

TECHNOLOGY JOINT VENTURE, IMPORT PLANS OUTLINED

AU241957 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 85 p 5

[Jan Tihlarik article in the "Economic Policy" column: "Trust and the Reputation of Good Partners; What Was Discussed at the 27th International Engineering Fair in Brno"]

[Excerpts] The Brno engineering fair undoubtedly holds a significant place in international economic events. The interest in this year's fair was proved by its 2,500 exhibitors.

At the International Engineering Fair the possibilities of joint action on the market, that is, of international cooperation were also discussed. Questions referring to this topic were answered at a press conference given by Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

"It is obvious that the CSSR will not only be interested in selling, but in the coming years will also become a good market for a number of suppliers of a large gamut of machines, engineering equipment, and technology equipment for a number of sectors. Although the current situation allows us to count on a higher volume of financial means for buying such commodities as those mentioned here, we will still continue to pursue a very prudent policy in this respect. We want to preserve the reputation of partners who fulfill their financial commitments precisely and who deserve to be trusted.

"We are prepared to cooperate with all countries and firms on the basis of mutual advantages and solid partnership. We are also considering the assessment of possibilities to form long-term mutual relations with well-proven, long-term partner firms, and thus to introduce more stability and certainty into trade relations, but also a greater possibility for planning mutual cooperation on a more generous basis."

"The electrical engineering industry is a branch in which we will suitably invest in the coming 5-year plan," Milan Kubat, minister of electrotechnical industry, added to the above. "We will import the technology needed for developing our components base, above all that for integrated circuits and other elements for electronics, for instance for processing planar connections. We are also interested in technology for producing consumer goods and audio and video technology, including technology for designing consumer electronics. Furthermore, we want to invest in the development of digital technology production, apparatuses for medical diagnosis, and other selected engineering technology for electrotechnical production. We have a rather large amount of monetary means for this purpose in the coming 5-year plan.

"It is known that the CSSR is interested in acquiring progressive technologies. To this end we select various forms of imports, licenses, and cooperation. Recently the government has agreed that, in certain instances, we may also begin setting up joint enterprises with foreign participants. The principles have been precisely formulated and we are also prepared to conduct negotiations with the partners on mutually advantageous principles."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS HARVEST RESULTS

LD281811 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1040 GMT on 28 September carries a 12-minute talk with Miroslav Toman, federal agriculture and food minister in "Our Saturday Interview" program in which he answers listeners questions and discusses the results of this year's harvest. He says that this year's cereal crops harvest "is relatively good" and adds: "To be quite honest, we had hoped at the beginning for even better results." The weather conditions made this year's harvest very difficult because it was interrupted many times by rain. Despite all this, the result is good. "We expect from estimates made on 15 September that the total harvest of basic cereals will represent approximately 10,630,000 metric tons." The basic cereals are wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The corn harvest is now starting. "Here the plan is approximately 11.75 million tons, making "this the second best harvest in history."

One listener expresses her concern about the fact that some 178,000 tons of grain are in temporary storage and that its quality is deteriorating. Minister Toman says that "we were not prepared for such a harvest" of over 11 million tons but assures the listeners that no damage is being done. He also says that the quality of grain this year is generally very good.

In reply to a question on fulfilling the grain production plan for the current 5-year plan, he says that "CSSR grain production has achieved excellent results." The plan for this 5-year plan is to harvest approximately 11 million tons of grain a year. The bad harvest in 1981 left its mark on total grain production. However, despite this, the other 4 years' plans were fulfilled and "we assume that the total harvest will be some 54.4 million tons, and if corn is harvested well we can have a total of up to 54.5 million tons." This will be almost 5 million tons more than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan, when the harvest was 50.2 million tons. He also says that "we have been self-sufficient the past 2 years." Imported grain aside from corn and cereals for fodder is balanced out by the export of malt and beer and some bakery products. Minister Toman also tells listeners "a secret," saying that "last year we did and I believe that this year also we will be able to put aside some supplies for difficult years."

Toman also talks about the sugar beet harvest, which will be good, but adds that the sugar content is not too high. Sugar production will be fulfilled and even overfulfilled. Rapeseed production is the next topic and he notes that "the CSSR has fulfilled the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we are self-sufficient, and this year we have even a greater surplus of oil and are considering even exporting or exchanging some of it for other products."

The minister says that the apple crop is good this year but there are "some complications with hops" caused by the cold weather, and the quality of potatoes is not good in some places such as East Slovakia, West Slovakia, and South Moravia. In East Bohemia, West Bohemia, and South Bohemia the quality is good.

CRIMINALS ATTEMPT ESCAPE TO AUSTRIA 27 SEP

LD281051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Two armed criminals wanted in the CSSR for serious criminal activities forcefully took possession of an official car in Bratislava on the morning of 27 September and forced the driver to leave the vehicle. They drove the stolen car, in which they held a passenger as hostage, to the Bratislava-Petrazalka border crossing. The criminals shot from a pistol and threatened to kill their hostage in an attmept to cross over the border to Austria. The determined approach of the Border Guards and national security corps foiled the dangerous criminals' plans. The kidnappers released the CSSR citizen in the evening, and surrendered to the Border Guards' organs.

Neither the hostage nor the criminals attempting to cross the state frontiner by force were injured. The necessary security measures required a temporary closure of the border crossing in Petrzalka, which was reopened this morning at 0200.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- The ninth session of the Czechoslovak-French Commission for Economic Cooperation ended in Prague today. The commission discussed the development of economic cooperation for the coming period, assessed the present development of trade between the CSSR and France, and discussed questions of cooperation on third markets. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Sep 85 LD]

FISCHER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Addresses General Debate

LD272019 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 27 Sep 85

["Text" of speech by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister at the general debate of the 40th UN Assembly session on 27 September]

[Excerpt] UN/New York, 27 Sep (ADN) -- Mr President, please permit me to assure the people and Government of Mexico of our firm solidarity. Already the first aid consignments from the GDR for the earthquake victims in Mexico City have arrived, and the GDR, as recommended by the UN resolution, will continue to help ease the disastrous consequences of that catastrophe.

Mr President, I congratulate you cordially on your election. I wish you and the general secretary success in your work. Thanks for his judicious work are due to Mr Paul Lusaka, the president of the 39th session.

Esteemed delegates, today, after 4 decades, it is proper, even necessary, to recall at this anniversary session of the United Nations that 40 years ago the states and peoples allied within the anti-Hitler coalition ended World War II with victory over fascism. This was possible since the allies, together and resolutely, opposed the threat to world civilization.

In the aftermath of this most disastrous of all wars the states at that time created the United Nations. Since then the first command laid down in the United Nations Charter has been "to protect future generations from the scourge of war."

Current international events make this call highly topical because never since 1945 has the danger of a war been greater than today. In this situation the peoples look with justified expectations to the United Nations. Its opportunities to forge a new coalition of peace against war are immeasurably greater than 40 years ago. Naturally, this requires the identical intentions of all its members.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, only recently affirmed for the GDR: "Peace, which at the end of World War II was gained at the cost of bloody sacrifices, is for us the first command of state politics and the fundamental concern of every citizen.... For this we have worked in many ways and will also in the future, on the path of international cooperation, not stop to seek practical solutions for those problems on which depend the safeguarding of peace."

The European peoples have lived through the bitter experience that their security is inseparably linked to the security of frontiers. This is still the case today. The respecting of political-territorial realities is the elementary precondition for peaceful coexistence. Therfore the GDR emphasizes this binding recognition, which is anchored in the joint statement on 12 March meeting in Moscow between Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Helmut Kohl, FRG federal chancellor.

In full agreement with the principles of the United Nations this document notes that the inviolability of frontiers and respecting for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states within their present frontiers represent a basic condition for peace. The GDR adheres to this. It acts according to its supreme maxim to do everything so that never again will war, but only peace emanate from German soil.

Some 4 decades of postwar development have proved that unconditional recognition of the existence of two sovereign German states, independent of one another, and normal international relations between them are the cornerstones of peace in Europe.

Esteemed delegates, the GDR shares the view the general secretary of the United Nations holds on increasing the effectiveness and responsibility of the world organization on the basis of its Charter.

It asks itself, as does he, of how best to build on the achievements, objectives, and principles of the UN Charter and thus use the whole capability of this organization to avert the danger of a nuclear holocaust and realize the rich potential of a world in peace.

The vitality and usefulness of the Charter, which marks an important milestone in the process of the democratization of international relations, have been proved. The sound principle of this world organization, the sovereign equality of all its members who, however unequal in size, population, or political system, are nevertheless equal in their rights and duties, has proven itself. Each UN member has the same great responsibility for peace and the same right to shape their fate under its protection.

This is true of periods of relaxed international relations, but all the more when a tense, even dangerously exacerbated situation requires the circumspect, calculable action of all the states.

Sovereign equality of all states means equal security for all, the renunciation of efforts to achieve military superiority and hegemony, an equal right to peace, and an equal right to life.

The right to peace demands above all practical measures for the prevention of a nuclear war and the renuciation of doctrines that represent such a war as wageable and winnable, and which stimulate preparations for war.

The right to life demands cooperation in the peaceful use of outer space and nuclear energy, and not in forcing the arms race and militarizing space.

The latest Soviet initiatives concerning international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space, under the conditions of its nonmilitarization and the introduction of a moratorium on nuclear explosions, are exemplary and encouraging steps.

The "star wars" plans and the militarization of space, as begun with the recent test to shoot down a satellite, have been countered here with a space peace plan. Its implementation could unite the efforts of the states for the peaceful exploration of space and for the use of space technologies to the benefit of all.

Our objective remains peace on earth and in space. Wepursue this with all consistency. The objective cannot and must not be, esteemed delegates, to control the arms race in space and on earth. It must be stopped.

Where it has not yet begun it must not be permitted to start, and where huge mountains of arms already exist, the arms spiral must be turned back energetically. The GDR considers this to be the meaning and purpose of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

The GDR welcomes and supports the numerous unilateral Soviet advance concessions that aim at stopping the arms race and make easier the changeover to nuclear disarmament.

They emphatically underline the will of the USSR to bring about a negotiation success in Geneva. The peoples expect an equally constructive attitude from the other side. Ladies and gentlemen, a few weeks ago we marked the 40th anniversary of that day on which for the first time atom bombs were used in the destruction of two Japanese cities and their populations. That day was among the darkest chapters in the history of human civilization.

Today, at a time where fewer and fewer people know the horrors of war from personal experience, the memory of that 6 August 1945 must be kept alive and taken as a cause to increase worldwide the efforts to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. All states, without exception, can and must do their part.

We reiterate the demand that the road to stopping the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament be cleared through:

-- a commitment from all nuclear states to not be the first to use nuclear arms, a commitment already made by the USSR and PRC;
-- a freeze on nuclear arsenals;
-- an immediate, complete, and general ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet initiative banning unilaterally all nuclear explosions and -- should the United States join this step -- of continuing this moratorium beyond 1 January 1986, gives to the peoples new hope and prospects. The present rejection of this Soviet peace gesture as well must not be the final word by the United States.

At the Geneva disarmament conference immediate negotiations on the prevention of the arms race in space, the prevention of a nuclear war, and a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, as well as nuclear disarmament, should be started, and the negotiations to ban chemical weapons, conducted for 13 years, should be brought to a successful conclusion. This is so because after nuclear weapons, chemical weapons are the most dangerous weapons of mass extermination. The GDR is in favor of banning them worldwide.

Regional agreements can accelerate this process. The proposals made to this end by the GDR and CSSR governments to the FRG Government are a result of the desire to do justice to responsibility for peace and detente in central Europe and for the security interests of one's own and all European peoples by way of a joint contribution to arms limitation and disarmament. The response with which this initiative has so far met gives encouragement to continuing to travel along such paths in order to strengthen trust and security in this way.

The GDR is also guided by this approach in the further conduct of the CSCE process, which has become indispensible today.

The GDR is emphatically acting for nuclear weapons-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe. It affirms its willingness, stated in connection with the Swedish initiative on a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central Europe, to make its whole territory available for this purpose.

Efforts to guarantee security in other regions of the world by way of effective measures limiting military activities and promoting detente, meet with the undivided support of the GDR. This applies in particular to the convocation of an international conference, which has been demanded for years, on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. We welcome the agreement recently reached by the states of the South Pacific area to create a nuclear weapons-free zone in this area as an expression of the striving for a world without nuclear weapons.

With increasing blatancy, ladies and gentlemen, the arms build-up is proving itself to be the main enemy of social security and economic progress. The connection between disarmament and development is clear to see. We know that while world arms expenditure today approaches the $1 trillion threshold, in many developing countries almost half of all children die of malnutrition or of a lack of medical care before they have reached the age of five. A fraction of the world expenditure on armaments would suffice to achieve the goal of "health for all."

Permit me to recall that in 1974 WHO called for an international campaign of immunization for all children in the world by the year 1990. The GDR, where vaccination is part of basic medical care, is continuing to support numerous developing countries in this campaign and with other similar measures.

International economic relations with equal rights are growing in importance for the preservation of world peace. They can only flourish in sovereignty and equality. The GDR is thus in solidarity with the developing countries.

The persisting currency and financial crisis in the capitalist world, invoked by a high interest rate policy and capital depreciation, which finances the arms buildup, has catastrophic effects on many developing countries. We agree with the proposal of the nonaligned countries calling for an international currency and finance conference with universal participation within the framework of the United Nations.

True to its foreign-political principles, the GDR continues its level of solidarity aid to developing countries. The total volume of this aid in 1984 amounted to about M2 billion. This corresponds to 0.82 percent of the national income produced in the same year and an increase over the previous year of 9.5 percent.

Esteemed delegates, peace and security are inconceivable without the national and social liberation of the peoples. The liberated states and peoples have joined the wide stream of fighters for peace, disarmament, and social progress, as is shown in particular by the Delhi declaration, which is directed at a return to detente and at averting a nuclear war.

The GDR condemns in the most decisive way the state terrorism of the South African apartheid regime, terrorismthat has been intensifying over the past few weeks with terror at home and violence abroad. We are for effective sanctions, which validate human rights in South Africa. Fake sanctions are of no use because apartheid cannot be reformed, it can only be removed. The GDR affirms its unrestrained solidarity with the African National Congress [ANC] and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], and with all patriots of South Africa and Namibia. The GDR emphatically condemns the persisting policy of aggression by South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. It demands that independence be guaranteed to Namibia on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

A political solution to the situation in Central America, which has been sharpened by military and economic threats and pressure policy, cannot be delayed. Such a solution it still possible, given strict observation of the right to self-determination of the peoples, of sovereignty and nonintervention, and above all, of prohibition of the threat and use of force. The GDR supports the efforts of the Contadora Group and the policy of Nicaragua, policies which are directed toward a peaceful solution of the conflicts.

Sympathy and aid are due to Cyprus in its just struggle for national independence, for a peaceful solution, a just and enduring solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions.

The ongoing dangerous situation in the Near East causes great concern. An enduring and just peace in this area can only be achieved by the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab areas occupied since 1967, by implementation of the legitimate national right of the Palestinian people to the creation of their own independent state, and also by guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of all states. The GDR supports the convocation of an international Middle East conference, with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The GDR is in solidarity with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is making efforts to solve the problems by way of negotiations. The security of this region requires that intervention in internal affairs be stopped and that the undeclared war by the forces of imperialist reaction end.

Our country follows sympathetically the efforts of the states of Indochina for an enduring peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of dialogue and cooperation. The political and military measures agreed by the foreign ministers of these states in August this year are of far-reaching significance.

The GDR considers the justified DPRK demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea to be an important prerequisite for a peaceful settlement of the contentious issues on the Korean peninsula and for the peaceful reunification of Korea without external intervention. The resolution on this, accepted here 10 years ago, of which the GDR was a coauthor, offers a realistic basis and remains on the agenda.

Ladies and gentlemen, the preservation of peace is the most important duty of the present. This is confirmed by the increasing tensions and conflicts throughout the world. The GDR approves the recommendations of the United Nations to declare 1986 a "International Peace Year" out of the deepest conviction.

As other states also, it considers a change from the threatening tendencies in international relations to be possible if reason and realism can make headway worldwide. When all those who are interested in peace unite:

-- paths are found for arms limitation and disarmament;

-- the political dialogue between states of different social systems permits the necessary trust between the states to grow;

-- businesslike negotiations and compromises are possible; and

-- finally, mutual understanding and cooperation are promoted and the rug is pulled from under the arms buildup.

This is in accordance with the legacy of the over 50 million dead from the last world war.

Facing the United Nations today are decisions whose import reaches far beyond the threshold of the year 2000. Never before has there been such a great responsibility encumbent upon the living for those also who will be born tomorrow. For either humanity approaches closer and closer to its self-annihilation, or it ends the stockpiling of increasingly destructive weapons systems and dismantles the arsenals of death.

The experiences of the past and the challenges of the present oblige us, in the interest of life, to carefully protect that which has been achieved with difficulty and to develop it step-by-step. Let us jointly struggle against war, before weapons speak.

The 40th anniversary of the United Nations is for the GDR a worthy occasion to solemnly affirm its commitment to the aims of this world peace forum.

I thank you.

Meets PRC, Other Counterparts

LD282045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1836 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations/New York, 28 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a reception in New York over the weekend to mark the forthcoming 36th anniversary of the GDR. In the GDR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Oskar Fischer and Ambassador Harry Ott welcomed numerous foreign ministers, high-ranking representatives of the UN Secretariat, diplomats from the UN member-states, and representatives of political life of the host country. In conversations between the GDR representatives and their guests, discussion of the development of bilateral relations and solving the problems that face the 40th UN General Assembly played a large role.

On Friday, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met Wu Xueqian, foreign minister of the PRC, for a discussion. The ministers discussed the level of bilateral relations between their countries, informed each other about issues in the organization of socialist construction in the GDR and China respectively, and exchanged their opinions on a large number of international issues that are also the subject of the discussions of this year's General Assembly.

They agreed that everything must be done to protect the world against a nuclear war and to guarantee the peoples a peaceful future. For this, the two foreign ministers stressed, they have and still desire to cooperate with all forces of goodwill.

At a meeting between Oskar Fischer and Syria's Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the partners in the talk emphasized the fruitful cooperation between the two states and stressed the desire to continue it. The foreign ministers conducted an exchange of views on Middle East issues.

Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulvade Amor asked Oskar Fischer to convey his gratitude to the GDR Government for its immediate aid to the earthquake victims. The GDR foreign minister had further meetings on the sidelines of the General Assembly with counterparts from Tunisia, Greece, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and Libya, among others.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has now begun his journey home.

STATE COUNCIL MEETS; HONECKER ON U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD272021 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Sep (ADN) -- The popular assemblies and their members are making an important contribution to strengthening the GDR and protecting peace with the prudent and active exercising of their rights and obligations. This was stated by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at a session of the State Council chaired by him in Berlin on Friday. The State Council concerned itself with the experiences of members of the Karl Marx-Stadt Bezirk Council.

Dealing with foreign issues, Erich Honecker said, "The GDR supports the great initiative of the USSR which is again making a concrete contribution to the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and to the protection of peace with its varied proposals. The forthcoming meeting, supported by the GDR, between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, can lead to a change for the better in international relations if the same readiness to reach concrete results exists on both sides. The proposals made by the USSR are suited to making real progress."

The manner in which all possibilities of the socialist social order can be used for trusting cooperation between the party, state, and people was essentially codetermined by the work of the local people's representations today and will be in the future, too, the State Council chairman said.

The new law on the local people's representations in the GDR, which came into force a few days ago, provided all the preconditions and conditions for this. Its consistent execution must contribute to reaching all citizens in the national discussion in preparation for the 11th SED Congress, inviting their proposals and ideas and realizing the unity of politics, economy, and ideology.

HOFFMANN MEETS SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

DW271214 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Marshal Nikolay Shestopal, Soviet deputy defense minister, during a friendly meeting reiterated that the members of both fraternal armies, together with the other armed forces of the Warsaw Pact, are doing everything necessary to reliably safeguard the socialist achievements. In this connection, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann briefed his guest on how the National People's Army soldiers are helping to prepare the 11th SED Congress.

VISITING SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VIEWS GST

Visits Facilities

AU251814 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Since 23 September a delegation of the Voluntary Society for Supporting the Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR (DOSAAF) has been paying a several-day visit to the GDR. The delegation, which is being led by Admiral of the Fleet Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee, will visit training facilities of the GDR Society for Sports and Technology [GST] and will exchange experiences with the hosts in the fields of military-political instruction and military supports. On the same day, the DOSAAF delegation met with Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the GST Central Committee.

Received by Krenz

LD261625 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, today received a delegation of the socialist USSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy (DOSAAF), headed by its chairman, Fleet Admiral Georgiy Yegorov. Egon Krenz on this occasion spoke about the outstanding achievements attained by the Society for Sport and Technology (GST), alongside the FDJ, for the overall strengthening and reliable protection of the GDR.

Erich Honecker's recent visit to Air Force and Air Defence units once again showed how capable and willing the Republic's youth are to defend socialism's achievements. The two sides affirmed the fraternal relations between the USSR and GDR. They emphasized their countries' joint efforts at realizing the peace strategy of the socialist states.

SFRY, GDR FOREIGN TRADE EXPERTS, ECONOMISTS MEET

LD281010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0821 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, September 28 (TANJUG) -- Foreign trade experts and economists of Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic have held consultations here on economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the period 1986-1990. The two delegations agreed that the volume of trade reach 4.2 billion dollars of account with an annual growth rate of some 4 percent compared to this year. This would enable an export growth of Yugoslavia's agricultural and food products and consumer good to the German Democratic Republic, as set out.

Both sides will examine the possibilities of increasing trade in the areas of mining equipment, electronics and electrical engineering, maching tool production, car industry, etc. Full agreement was reached on the development of scientific and technical cooperation and on expanding coproduction, specialization, and long-term industrial cooperation.

A document on the cooperation between the two countries is to be signed in Berlin by representatives of the two countries' respective governments Borisav Srebric and Gerhard Schuerer in late October.

PAPANDREOU VIEWS 9-11 OCTOBER HONECKER VISIT

LD281312 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] In the opinion of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, the forthcoming state visit by Erich Honecker to Greece is of particular importance at this time. Speaking to GDR journalists in Athens, he cited the currently very critical period for the future of mankind. It is threatened by the stockpiling of nuclear arms and the latest plans for "star wars". Andreas Papandreou described Erich Honecker as a European personality of the first rank who has taken important initiatives for the denuclearisation of central Europe. Greece has undertaken similar initiatives in the Balkan region. Papandreou said he could imagine that during Erich Honecker's visit from 9 through 11 October this subject area as well as bilateral questions will be discussed. Both politicians wants to do this in order to contribute to ending the nuclear arms race and, if possible, to preventing a confrontation in space.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST SUPPORTS CHEMICAL ARMS PLAN

LD281435 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Sep (ADN) -- Any initiative to cut back regional weapons concentrations -- for example, chemical weapons -- and to reduce or eliminate them, must be welcome. This view was expressed by Dr Peter Jankowitsch, international secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria in an interview published today, with the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND correspondend in Vienna. Dr Jankowitsch, who is also chairman of the UN Space Commission, said: "Such a proposal is , for Europe, of great signifieance, since the concentration of weapons of the various categories, including nuclear weapons, is particularly great here."

The initiative by the SED and SPD is important not only for the two German states. "It is, of course, also not uninteresting for Austria, since we are affected, at least indirectly, by this great arms concentration," the politician said.

A general ban on chemical weapons, namely beyond regional dimensions, has been topical for some time. "I consider a regional approach to such a problem as support for, and not an obstacle to, a global agreement."

Dr Jankowitsch assessed the two parties' step as a welcome indication to work, independently of social positions, for an effective peace policy. Should a state agreement on a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe be signed, he said in conclusion, it could have a beneficial effect on still greater disarmament efforts. "At today's level of arms, particularly the arms buildup in Europe, any reduction of the arms potential, any willingness to cut back is a favorable signal."

SIEBER MEETS SPANISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD271749 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Sep (ADN) -- The most important task of the present is to prevent the U.S. plans to militarize space. This was stated by Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and director of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, and by a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain led by Fidel Alonso, member of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat. It is staying in the GDR on a study visit.

The partners in the talks agreed that in view of the course of arms buildup and confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially of the United States, it is necessary more than ever today to strengthen the cooperation of all forces of peace in a broad coalition of reason and realism in order to prevent a nuclear inferno and to achieve a turn toward disarmament and dentente. Both sides welcomed the most recent Soviet peace initatives as a constructive contribution toward achieving progress in the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and United States. It is time that the U.S. Government gives up its obstructive position and deals in the spirit of the agreed negotiating goal.

Guenter Sieber and Fidel Alonso spoke in favor of closer cooperation between the communist and workers' parties in the intersts of the common struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

CIVIL DEFENSE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD281442 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Sep (ADN) -- A GDR civil defense delegation headed by Lieutenant General Fritz Peter concluded a visit of several days to Sweden on Saturday. It had been invited by Gunnar Gustafsson, director-general of Swedish civil defense, and had returned a visit by a Swedish delegation to the GDR in 1984.

During the course of its visit, the GDR delegation visited Swedish civil defense operations sections, training establishments, and local institutions in the area of Stockholm, Kramfors, and Oestersund.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL MEETS, PROMOTES OLAH

LD280833 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic met in session Friday.

The Presidential Council convened the autumn session of the National Assembly on October 10.

The Council of Ministers has proposed the National Assembly to discuss the five-year working programme of the government, and a bill on the implementation of the 1984 state budget.

The Presidential Council approved a report on the visit of Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and Hungarian-Indonesian official talks. It was stated that the visit and bilateral talks contributed to the implementation of the principles of peaceful co-existence, served well the development of Hungarian-Indonesian relations and gave further impetus to the extension of mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Presidential Council discussed honours and appointments to be given on the days of armed forces, released and elected judges and discussed other issues.

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic promoted Colonel General Istvan Olah, minister of defence, to the rank of army general.

KADAR LEAVES FOR WORKING VISIT TO CSSR

LD300941 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The highest-level meetings between the leaders of sister parties have a prominent place in the relations of socialist countries. Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, has left for just such a meeting -- a friendly working visit in the CSSR -- accepting the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic.

Matyas Szuros, Central Committee secretary, and Istvan Oeszi, deputy department head in the Central Committee, are in Janos Kadar's entourage.

Present to see them off at Ferihegy Airport were Karoly Nemeth, party deputy general secretary; Ferenc Havasi and Miklos Ovari, Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries; Janos Berecz, Isvan Horvath, and Lenard Pal, Central Committee secretaries; as well as Geza Kotai, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department. Ondrej Durej, the CSSR ambassador to Hungary, was also present.

The last time Janos Kadar was in Prague was 2 years ago, in November 1983, on an official friendly visit. One year later Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak party leader, paid a similar visit to Budapest.

DOMESTIC TRADE DEPUTY MINISTER ON SUPPLY NEEDS

AU250917 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 21 Sep 85 p 5

[Interview with Ferenc Spilak, deputy domestic trade minister, by Lenke Elek: "Ferenc Spilak, Deputy Domestic Trade Minister, Has the Floor -- Half-Market Situation"; time and place not given; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction.]

[Text] Money is always searching for goods, the economists say, and they are right. But does it find goods? Although one can say that our supply of goods is balanced and there are even stockpiles of certain goods, we have nevertheless been struggling with certain shortages of goods for years.

Lenke Elek interviewed Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade Dr Ferenc Spilak on the question of supply and its trouble spots.

Elek: Let us, first of all, take an imaginary trip into a big store and have a look at the shelves and the storage areas. How do you evaluate the supply of goods and what can we expect in the near future?

Spilak: The supply of food and beverages can be said to be adequate. The level of supply of mixed industrial goods is developing generally according to the requirements set out in the current year's national economy plan, but the fact that there is a shortage of certain types of refrigerators and washing machines and of color television sets is causing tension. In supplying these goods we are basically relying on domestic production, and the supply did not follow the increased demand. It is well known that because of our efforts to maintain the balance of our national economy, our investment possibilities, including investment in increasing industrial capacity, are limited. The waiting time for the supply of the above-mentioned goods will remain the same, or will decrease in some cases.

Elek: Our readers would be interested in knowing specifically how the expected supply of certain goods is developing.

Spilak: We have put more refrigerators on the market than last year, but we still find it difficult to satisfy consumer demand for certain types of refrigerators. A further improvement is expected in the supply of freezers. There will be more automatic washing machines on the market, but there will continue to be a shortage of the most sought after domestic types. To offset this shortage, we will increase the imports, mainly from socialist countries.

Compared to the first half of the year, the number of vacuum cleaners on the market in the second half of the year has almost doubled, and the assortment is also expected to increase. There will be more cheap electric heaters. As far as electric boilers are concerned, the supply for the second half-year exceeds that of the first half by some 25,000 units. There will continue to be a good supply of solid fuel fires and stoves. Given adequate fulfillment of domestic and imported supplies, the assortment of gas stoves is expected to be satisfactory, too. There has been an increase in the supply of boilers this year, too. Only the demand for LTI-25 type of boilers has been impossible to satisfy. This adequate supply can be further maintained. We will put more water heaters on the market than last year. We have initiated measures to improve the supply.

The balance in the supply and demand of television sets has been upset and the temporary shortages caused the supply of television sets to become the center of attention. The government, in order to reestablish the balance, in addition to the measures taken by the producing enterprises, has worked out an adequate program, the effect of which has already been felt in the increase of the supply. In the first half of the year, 41 percent more color television sets were sold than in the same period of last year, but we were still not able to satisfy the increasing demand. The buyers, therefore, did not notice the increase in quantity. If the many different measures taken to improve the supply are successful, the supply of color television sets will continue to increase in the remaining part of the year, and this will noticeably improve the offer. An increase in the supply rate of picture tubes would bring this about. The population is purchasing fewer black-and-white television sets, but we cannot satisfy even the reduced demand. Above all there is a shortage of sets, and this problem will continue because of purchase difficulties.

Elek: An almost chronic problem of our supply of goods is the shortage of durable consumer goods. Where does this come from? Is it from an inadequate assessment of the demand or our industrial capacity being unable to fulfill the demand? What are the most sensitive problems?

Spilak: The supply of goods always reflects the production background, its general state of development, and its narrow cross section. The given supply of goods corresponds to the current level of Hungarian industry. The food, manufacturing, light, machine, and chemical industries have capacities of different size and quality, and we notice this in the stores.

Producers must (should) supply three markets simultaneously: the ruble accounted, the nonruble accounted, and the domestic market.

At the same time, domestic consumer demand has recently changed. Consumer demand has shifted towards more energy-saving and technically sophisticated industrial goods. Those are generally the products that are traditionally in short supply, such as color televisions, automatic washing machines, refrigerators, freezers, hi-fi sets, and certain imported goods where either the purchasing possibilities are limited -- as in the case of GDR scooters -- or our economic situation does not permit their unlimited support.

Industry, bearing in mind its own export obligations, decides on how much to supply to the domestic market. This decision is, however, somewhat a limited one because of both markets the unfulfilled demands have a further spiraling effect on the purchase of basic materials, the quantity of goods to be supplied in payment, and on the fulfillment of intergovernmental obligations. From this point of view, industry's regrouping possibilities are small.

Elek: There is relatively little currency available for imports. Imported goods are thus expensive and this, in addition, increases the prices. This is particularly true of the exchange of assortments. For instance, production cannot solve the problem of the shortage of washing machines or color televisions, either. By what means can we overcome this situation?

Spilak: There are generally no such problems as regards the price of goods originating from the socialist countries. The analyses of cases show that they are cheaper than similar domestic goods, that is, imports accounted in rubles have a defensible reducing effect on the level of consumer prices.

Elek: I was not referring to socialist imports but....

Spilak: According to the price regulations the prices of goods must be proportionate to the prices of similar goods and must satisfy the terms of supply and demand. In the case of setting the prices for goods that are filling in shortages there are, in many cases, no similar goods available for comparison. However, we require that even these goods have realistic prices and that the shortage not be worsened by unnecessarily high prices. In this category there is no (?significant) deviation in prices. It is possible that in certain cases one would find high prices irritating the population, and we are trying to stop this practice . There are both cheap and expensive goods among the types for which there is a great variety available.

The goods from nonruble imports are generally more expensive, but they are also of better quality. The difference in quality justifies the price differences. It would not be practical to implement any changes here because, in order to maintain the continuity and the smooth flow of supply of these goods based on the quantity of available hard currency, we ought to handle our imported goods frugally rather than "barter" them away in 1-2 months at a lower price. It is necessary that we guarantee the continuity of supply by enforcing the real terms of values. We expect that there will be further tension in the demand of a few sought after foreign goods. There are, however, various exchanges of goods and exchanges of supplies that will help ameliorate this situation.

Elek: Shortages of certain products, the so-called semimarket [félpiac] situation, increases the undesirable administrative interventions in the market processes. Did you actually use the market intervention funds? How many times and to what extent?

Spilak: In the present system of economic management, market conditions are mostly regulated indirectly and only to a small extent directly, and this latter sector includes market control. Its primary task is to remove and prevent problems. Although such methods have been applied before, this particular branch -- as an exception -- had been emphasized during the time of the advancement of the modernization of economic management. Since 1 January 1985, the market control branch has been a part of branch management in the sector of consumer goods marketing.

What we are actually saying is that market control makes it possible to prevent disturbances in the so-called semimarket situations where the independence of the businesses increased significantly. Work is indeed concentrating on preventing tensions in supply, though the tensions are not only the result of shortages of goods but, for example, also of marketing irregularities. These situations indeed require administrative intervention, but we can also add other factors like the narrowing of varieties of good goods, trade distrubance, unfair advantages from mere sales, etc. It is the job of market control to sort out these problems. However, there is a new meaning to the activity; namely, that in cases of settling such matters, the extra expenses or loss of achievement, if justified, must be refunded to the businesses from a central fund established for this particular purpose.

We have little experience in spending from the market intervention fund. However, we did resort to using it in a few cases -- in cooperation with the National Material and Price Office and others involved -- for example, in the cases of easing the shortages of the critical supply of children's and baby clothes when we used 100 million forints to boost production. We may also mention the 100-150 million forints extra expenses used for the winter storage of vegetables and fruits.

We also used smaller amounts from the fund, as at the time of extremely cold weather for cutting firewood, or in the case of settling the issue widely discussed by the public concerning the bottle refunds. Obviously, the fund is much smaller than the demands and it can only be used in very special cases.

Elek: We hope that it will not be needed too often.

USSR'S NIKONOV, SARLOS VISIT COOPERATIVE FARM

Attend Friendship Rally

LD272332 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 27 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet led by secretary of the CPSU CC Viktor Nikonov Friday visited Bacs-Kiskun County. They were accompanied by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP CC and chairman of the Constitutional Law Council, and Bosris Stukalin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

The guests were met at the county seat Kecskemet by the party and council leaders of the county. Pal Romany, first secretary of the Bacs-Kiskun County party committee, briefed them on the social, political and economic life of this largest county of the country. In the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Cooperative Farm President Antal Kosa and Party Secretary Zoltan Mehesi showed the guests the bakery that is part of the grain production department of the cooperative.

After the bakery visit a friendship rally was held in the conference room of the cooperative farm. Pal Romany welcomed the participants, then Peter Bodor, head of the viticulture branch of the cooperative, speaking on behalf of the cooperative membership, said they were proud of wearing the Hungarian-Soviet friendship name and every cooperative worker was member of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. They maintain active contacts with the Rossiya Kolkhoz of the Crimea, exchanging also production experiences.

Viktor Nikonov said in his address that the favourable effects of the resolutions taken by the CPSU Central Committee in April 1985 to speed up the country's social and economic development, are already being felt in the Soviet Union. Special attention is being paid to the development of the agrarian industry and the complex processing and storage of agricultural products in particular. The CPSU CC secretary said in spite of uncooperating weathers the agricultural production of the Soviet Union was growing: the country's agricultural plants were producing more grain, sugarbeets, potatoes, vegetables and fruits and the results of livestock breeding have improved as compared to the previous years.

In order to implement the socio-economic aims of historical magnitude designated by the party it is of primary import to increase the role of workers' collectives in the management of companies and organizations as this is part of the efforts aimed at deepening socialist democracy, said the CPSU CC secretary.

Discussing foreign political questions the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation stressed the Soviet Union is ready to continue all-out efforts for curbing the armament race, averting the nuclear catastrophe and for maintenance of international peace and security. The cooperation of the fraternal countries multiplies the strength of the people fighting for the same aim and strengthens their world political positions, said Viktor Nikonov.

He finally appreciated the contacts of the Soviet Union and Hungary, the many-sided fraternal friendship that brings economic, scientific and cultural benefits for both peoples.

After the friendship rally the Soviet parliamentary delegation visited the Eastern Light Cooperative Farm at Palmonostora as the last station of their trip to Bacs-Kiskun County.

Nikonov on Farm Practices

LD272348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation arrived in Hungary on Monday and will stay until the end of the week. From the interview by Csilla Kegyes with Viktor Nikonov, leader of the delegation, it becomes clear where the delegation went to and what useful experience it gathered.

[Begin recording] [Kegyes in Russian, then in Hungarian] What did you like most in Hungary?

[Nikonov in Russian, fading to translation] Our parliamentary delegation has visited several enterprises in the past few days, and went to scientific research institutes and to the Babolna agricultural combine, too. My greatest impression was made by the fact that efficient work is being carried out and the search for new efficient forms of production is very advanced. I liked the multiplicity of initiatives and the fact that productivity is kept in view in all spheres.

[Kegyes] As an agricultural expert what did you like?

[Nikonov] First of all, the fact that agricultural research is in close connection with practice. We liked the efficiency of the work of researchers. Hungarian agriculture has been developing quickly in recent years. If we compare the development of Hungarian agriculture with that of the socialist as well as other countries we believe there are no comparisons. The work of the peasants is praised by rich and good quality produce.

[Kegyes] It appears as if everything is in the best order.

[Nikonov] Naturally, Hungarian agriculture is also exposed to new problems. The employment of new technology, which demands less energy while at the same time intensifying production and enhancing productivity, is a problem. We have heard that there is problem with the cost of production, too. It is our task as well as yours to significantly reduce the production cost of agricultural goods in a way that the rate of return should read 12-15 percent; in other words, it should ensure expanded production.

[Kegyes] What do you think can be utilized from the things you have seen?

[Nikonov] Many things. The selection of wheat and corn types, for example, because this kind of work here has brought outstanding results. Hungarian agricultural experts have done a lot in recent years in the way of experiments to breed cows that produce a lot of milk. What's more, they have successfully solved the problem of feed supply. This practice, really, can be realized in all administrative districts of the USSR. We have already begun, on the basis of mutual advantages, the exchange of experiences. we deal with three areas in a selective manner. One is the increase of wheat yield, the other is corn production, which is particularly worthy of emulation, and finally, there is cattle breeding.

'TOP SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST' ARRESTED 28 SEP 85

AU282024 Paris AFP in English 2019 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 28 (AFP) -- A top Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Wadolowski, was arrested today at his apartment in the Baltic port of Szczecin, after police burst into his home, his wife Krystyna said. Mr. Wadolowski, 47, was a signatory to accords signed at Czczecin in August 1980 between striking shipyard workers and the government. He recently joined other Solidarity leaders in signing an appeal for a boycott of the October 13 legislative elections, the first in Poland for more than five years.

Mrs. Wadolowska said the police had used a ruse to enter their home, by having a person insistently ring at their door, asking to use their toilet. They let the man in, and shortly after he left, six police burst in and found in the bathroom a stencil for an "anti-government tract" that must have been planted by the first person, she said.

Mr. Wadolowski was detailed without trial after the declaration of martial law in Poland in December 1981, and was later released for health reasons.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES RYZHKOV ON APPOINTMENT

LD282159 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 28 -- Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a congratulatory cable to Nikolay Ryzhkov, which says:

In connection with your appointment to the honourable and unusually responsible post of chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, please accept cordial congratulations and the best wishes -- from PUWP CC, Polish Council of Ministers, and myself -- of further great success in leading the activities of the Soviet Government, perfecting developed socialism, and in building communism.

The comprehensive activities carried out by the Soviet Government under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the acceleration of Soviet economy's development pace, the creation of new material and spiritual values, the great achievements in the field of science and technology, which multiply the welfare of Soviet people and strengthen the defensive power of the land of Soviets -- are universally recognized and respected, and stand for a basic premise of peace and international security.

Your visits to Poland, Comrade Ryzhkov, and close contacts with the leading representatives of our state and economic life, your cordial, personal attitude towards our overcoming the difficulties experienced by Polish economy -- make a durable contribution in the consolidation of the comprehensive bonds of cooperation and friendship between our parties, states, and nations, they are a significant factor in upgrading the cohesion and unity of the socialist community states.

Please accept Dr Nikolay Ivanovich, best wishes that you have much creative strength in implementing the Leninist court of the policy of the Soviet party and state, in further consolidation of the might and international position of the land of Soviets -- to the benefit of socialism, peace, progress, and cooperation among nations of the world.

I also wish you a good [words indistinct] and personal success.

PROGRESS, END OF JARUZELSKI UN VISIT REPORTED

26 Sep Meetings

LD281019 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept 27 -- Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski met U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar September 26. During cordial and friendly talks, the prime minister of the Polish government and the U.N. secretary-general made a broad review of the international situation. They (?shared great) concern over the growing threat to peace and security worldwide.

Referring to 40-year-old traditional Poland's committment to peaceful steps taken in the U.N., Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that Poland would continue to consistently support actions (?taken by) this organization to avert the peril of nuclear war, stop the arms race and to attain disarmament. He also recalled prestige enjoyed by the U.N. in Poland, expressed by the course of public consultations before the premier's participation in U.N. General Assembly session. Preparations for an international year of peace and congress of intellectuals, convened to Krakow as part of the year, are another sign of Poland's support for U.N. peace [word indistinct].

Multilateral economic cooperation at the (?forum) was a subject of discussion. Both statesmen felt accordingly that it was an element of stability and order of the world economy. They felt that the creation of a New International Economic Order would put world relations in more stable and just grounds.

General Jaruzelski stated that Poland had been supporting U.N. efforts (?at removing) barriers in the development of economic cooperation, in particular, the illegal, politically motivated economic restrictions which recently had hit so drastically the Polish nation. General Jaruzelski considered the strengthening of the state of confidence in economic relations and formation of psychological premises for peace and return to the policy of detente as the other important problems.

U.N. secretary general expressed gratitude for Jaruzelski's participation in the 40th jubilee session of U.N. General Assembly -- the (?presence of) states on the occasion has boosted the prestige and strength of the organization, and facilitated international political dialogue and the solution of many difficult internations. Secretary general expressed deep respect for Poland for its participation in U.N. peace operations, especially the Polish military unit in the organization's forces in the Middle East. In sincere words, he recalled his visit to Poland in 1984, summit talks and the ceremony where he received the honorary doctorate at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski also met with president of the 40th session of the General Assembly Jaime de Pinies to discuss issues concerning the deabtes at the session of the United Nations General Assembly. The talks were attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau members, PUWP CC secretary Jozef Czyrek and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Deputy Foreign Minister Henryk Jaroszek, and Poland's permanent representative in the U.N., Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta.

During his visit in New York to the U.N. General Assembly session, Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski met with President of the World Jewish Congress Edgar M. Bronfman and his aides. One of important fuctions of this body is to represent Jewish communities and their interests in U.N. organizations. Edgar M. Bronfman is also one of well-known representatives of the U.S. industrial and business circles.

During the meeting, which was held on an initiative of Edgar M. Bronfman the sides discussed several issues of mutual interest. The talks passed in constructive atmosphere and were considered beneficial. Also Josef Czyrek and Stefan Olszowski participated in the talk.

On Sept. 26 Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and conducted with him an extensive [word indistinct] which was the continuation of a fruitful exchange of views on international problems and bilateral relations held during the Italian minister's visit to Warsaw in December 1984. The sides expressed concern over the continuing tensions in international relations and pointed to the necessity of joint efforts in the name of supreme interests of the European Continent, preservation of peace, the arrest of arms race and development of mutually beneficial cooperation. Having this in mind, Poland and Italy have come out in favour of the preservation and development of the CSCE process and also stress the significance of resumed Soviet-American dialogue at the highest level.

While positively evaluating the state of bilateral relations, the sides supported their further development in the political, economic and cultural field in particular, the sides pointed to large possibilities of development in the field of automobile (?and chemical) industries. The sides also supported the broadening of governmental and parliamentary contacts and cooperation between towns and various social organizations, between universities, and [word indistinct] the field of sports and tourism. The [word indistinct] to the possibilities of both countries' [word indistinct] on international arena including the U.N., in the interest of peace and detente.

Members of Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, as well as Poland's permanent representative at the UN, Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta, participated in the meeting. The Italian side was also represented by Italian permanent representative at the U.N. Ambassador Maurizio Bucci and Director General in the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Boris Biancheri.

Head of the Polish delegation to the 40th UN General Assembly session PUWP CC First Secretary, Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received head of the Soviet delegation, CPSU CC Political Bureau member, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on September 26. Both sides discussed topical international problems, particularly actions taken in the U.N. forum by states of the socialist community to remove the threat of nuclear disaster, return to a policy of detente and development of all-round cooperation among states. They emphasized significance of the Soviet initiative submitted for the debates of the 40th General Assembly session on international cooperation in making peaceful use of outer space in [words indistinct] of its non-militarization.

On the Polish part, PUWP CC Political Bureau members, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Deputy Foreign Minister Henryk Jaroszek and Poland's Permanent Representative at the U.N. Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta took part in the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere. On the Soviet part, [words indistinct] Georgiy Korniyenko, Soviet ambassador to the U.S. Anatoliy Dobrynin and member of the College of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Vladimir Petrovskiy took part in the meeting.

On September 26, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in a lunch given by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in honour of heads of state and government taking part in the U.N. jubilee General Assembly session: PUWP CC first secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, King Husayn of Jordan, President of Egypt Husni Mubarak, President [words indistinct] President of Mozambique Samora Machel and President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere.

In a toast in honour of the invited guests, Perez de Cuellar stressed that participation of the leaders of states in the U.N. jubilee General Assembly session testified to importance they attach to strengthening the organization and their presence contributes to [words indistinct] its prestige worldwide.

The reception given by the secretary-general became a forum for many important contacts. Talking with the Egyptian and Mozambican presidents, Premier Jaruzelski voiced recognition to them for creating good atmosphere for the development of relations and cooperation with Poland. The leaders informed one another [words indistinct] they deem the most important in the present international situation and which they present during the general debate of the U.N. General Assembly. They paid a lot of attention particularly to the Middle East problems [words indistinct] situation in the south of Africa. General Jaruzelski reiterated solidarity of the Polish nation with the struggle of the situation of the Republic of South Africa to abolish apartheid and with Namibia's struggle for independence.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 26 September adds that on 26 September:

["After his meeting with the head of the Soviet diplomatic corps, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the building of the United Nations Organization. A meeting between General Jaruzelski and the management of one of the three main American television networks, ABC, was the next item on today's agenda: Among others, Peter Jennings, a well-known ABC political commentator, and Barbara Walters, who was granted an interview by Wojciech Jaruzelski 2 years ago, were present."]

Meets FRG's Genscher 26 Sep

LD272351 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 27 Sep 85]

[By PAP correspondents Michal Czarnecki and Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski received Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the Polish permanent mission here yesterday. The talk was a continuation of the exchange of views made during the visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Warsaw, March last, and focused upon the basic issues in mutual relations whose lasting and successful development hinges upon the consistent implementation of the treaty of December 7, 1970.

The Polish public is anxious over the persistent maintenance of the revisionist tendencies standing in the way of the normalization of bilateral relations. Referring to the 15th anniversary of signing the treaty, Premier W. Jaruzelski expressed the expectations of the Polish public that this anniversary would become an essential stimulus for overcoming the problems which impede the return to the pace and scope of the process of normalization of Poland's relations with the FRG of the 70's. Much attention was devoted to economic cooperation which should be promoted by the removal of the barriers still existing in this field, particularly of the lack of the normal financial-credit cooperation. The prospects for industrial cooperation and growth of trade between the two countries also hinge upon the solving of this problem.

In reviewing the present international situation, attention was centered on the European Continent. Premier W. Jaruzelski stated that arresting the arms race and, particularly, preventing the militarization of outer space, are the most urgent tasks now. Indispensable is an urgent quest for avenues leading to peace and disarmament, as is the return to the policy of detente.

The talk was attended by members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC: CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek and Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, as well as by Poland's permanent representative at the U.N., Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta.

Minister Genscher was accompanied by Edler von Braunmoehl, director of the Political Department, Michael Jensen, director of the minister's office and by Juergen Oesterheld, director of the East-West Relations Dept.

Addresses General Assembly

LD271701 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1511 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, at the United Nations General Assembly on 27 September -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, esteemed delegates: The idea of the United Nations came into being during the moral struggle against fascism. I was a soldier at the front then. I remember that great hopes attended the birth of the United Nations Organization on the part of the Polish people. We shared these hopes with millions of people in other oppressed nations that were threatened with annihilation. The UN Charter began a universal, international organization that was to make the preservation of peace, progress, and the principle of equality among different peoples into a cornerstone all of its own. International public opinion expects that the 40th session of the General Assembly, which inaugurates the 5th decade of our organization, will make a worthy contribution to the annals of the modern world.

Mr Chairman, please accept my sincere congratulations on being elected to perform your noble duties. Through you, we cordially greet the Spanish nation. It is with respect and a feeling of personal satisfaction that I wish to greet Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar. It is very fortunate that such an outstanding politician and diplomat will head the UN Secretariat.

I address the representatives of Mexico, which has recently suffered a tragedy: We understand your suffering. Please accept our deepest condolences.

Mr Chairman, today, on the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the truth about the antifascist, antimilitarist, democratic genesis of our organization should ring forth loud and clear; for it was a deed born of the joint, very farsighted vision of the leaders of the coalition of that time. The observance of the equal rights of each nation and state, respect for obligations enshrined in treaties and agreements, and constructive cooperation have been, continue to be, and must continue to be the paramount idea of the United Nations.

Those who today are attempting to change history, those who undermine the indivisible agreements concluded in Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam, are thereby heading in the direction of obliterating the achievements scored in San Francisco and are straining the fabric of international trust.

It is the United Nations' task to cooperate in creating a world in which the security of nations goes hand in hand with the multiplicity and diversity of social forms, social systems, and cultures. The fact that world peace has been maintained throughout the life of almost two generations, that many conflicts have been extinguished, and that action was taken to prevent these conflicts from becoming internationalized is in no small measure a result of the existence and activities of our organization.

The UN Charter contains collective acceptance of progress. In this respect, the United Nations has played a meaningful role: It has contributed toward the disintegration of colonialism; it considers racism, in all its manifestations, a criminal doctrine; it has carried out great work in the development and codification of international law; and it has activated cooperation in economics, health protection, education, science, and culture. That is its main political and moral testimony for the peoples of the world. Poland unflinchingly supports the consolidation of the UN organizational system, its authority, and its effective operations.

Esteemed delegates, are we going to be the last generation which insures the continuity of life on earth? This is not an unfounded question. Some 40 years ago the human race entered the nuclear era. Today it is faced with the threat of an arms race in space. No one is able to anticipate the end of the road. Despite adopted resolutions and the principle, recognized by all nations, that cosmic space constitutes the common good of the human race, only a few days before the opening of this session antisatellite weapons were tested against targets in space. Here is a disturbing example of discordant words and deeds: words about peace with deeds that threaten it.

Several times at this forum Poland has called on scientists' knowledge and conscience. At the 17th session in 1962 the General Assembly, among other things, recommended on our initiative that a report on the economic and social consequences of disarmament be prepared. At the 21st session in 1966 Poland initiated a report on the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, and at the 23rd session in 1968 a report on the consequences of using chemical and bacteriological arms. It would now be useful if, under the auspices of the secretary general of the United Nations, a study group of leading experts of various nationalities was set up to examine the manifold consequences of the militarization of space.

We do not intend to simplify this problem. Research in space contributes to development in various fields of knowledge and to the advancement of technology. Within the bounds of our realizable possibilities, Polish scientists also play their part in scientific research within the Intercosmos organization. Therefore, it is not a case of foresaking space research. The point is, however, that it should serve the cause of peace and the good of man.

Mr Chairman, armed conflicts are still taking place in many parts of the world. People are perishing and their achievements are being destroyed. It is the duty of international society to support the search for peaceful, just solutions to these dangerous disputes. We are living at a decisive time. The past years have deepened the sense of insecurity about the future among nations, the fear of nuclear annihiliation. Humanity needs a clear outlook, one of agreement and cooperation. The PPR is and will remain a fervent spokesman for the still realizable possibility of a return to detente in Europe and in the world. We express our unchanging readiness to act jointly with every government, every movement, and every social force that strives to make the world a safe place for all people.

As part of the celebrations of the International Year of Peace proclaimed by the United Nations, a congress of intellectuals will take place in Warsaw on the peaceful defense of the world's future. We are expecting it to gather together outstanding authorities from the fields of science and culture. Poland will welcome its guests sincerely and with due respect.

Before the current session, I asked our public for its views on the problems the Polish delegation should present here. These consultations confirmed convincingly that Poles are unanimous in their desire for a lasting peace.

There are nations, however, whose dramatic history gives them a special moral right and an inalienable duty to recall past events, to warn, and to appeal for restraint. Our nation is one of these. The wounds of World War II have to this very day failed to heal among our people. An old woman who lost her only son wrote to me: Tell everyone that, in its essence, war means that one mother's son kills another mother's son. In Poland, we understand this all too well. I myself have an office in a building in the basement of which the Hitlerites burned the remains of almost 3,000 executed inhabitants of our capital.

Polish public opinion condemns the waste of the arms race. It will not reconcile itself to the reality of a world in which thousands of people perish from hunger daily and millions suffer extreme poverty. Children in many countries -- the destiny of children in many countries particularly raises profound concern. Poland, a country that was among the creators of UNICEF and was the author of the draft Children's Rights Convention, is ardently in favor of stepping up efforts to save children and to make progress in the field of elementary health care for children, including complete dissemination of the practice of preventive inoculations.

The state of the environment is also an area on which special attention must be focused. Many of my fellow countrymen prove that the spread of disease knows no state frontiers, barriers, or tariff. It is therefore advisable to create new, more efficient forms of international counteraction on a global and regional scale. Adopting a universal principle that results of experiments, licences, and technological processes that support protection of the environment should flow freely would facilitate this task.

I also received other, interesting letters and proposals concerning the range of problems to do with the ecology. We will address them to the appropriate UN agency.

Mr Chairman, leaders of states and governments bear colossal personal responsibility for the destiny of nations and for peace in the world. The more rapidly contemporary military technique develops, the shorter time gets for making the final decision, the more the responsibility increases. We hope that this weight problem will find an appropriate place in UN work.

In a few weeks the leaders of the two largest powers in the world -- the secretary general of the CPSU and the President of the United States of America -- will meet. There are genral expectations that the key problems of security will be discussed and that the will be a chance for slowing down the arms race, as premises for this do exist. Their eloquence is being strengthened by new, bold Soviet initiatives, particularly by the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the proposal for international cooperation in the peaceful use of space. The PPR fully supports these proposals.

We believe that all states can and should contribute to the consolidation of peace and security and to the awareness of the dread of nuclear war and its worldwide results. Poland, the initiator of the memorable Rapacki Plan, the country that has always been active in seeking realistic dialogue, will be ready at the appropriate moment to make proposals appropriate to the peaceful interests of European peoples. The idea of regional nuclear-free zones, already transformed into reality in the region of Latin America, the intention to set up a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, and the proposals for similar solutions in other regions illustrate that there is still room in the contemporary world for constructive solutions and actions, regardless of a country's size, system, or membership in a military group. This is particularly verifiable in Europe.

The CSCE Final Act was only possible because the East and the West, definitively confirming the post-war territorial and political order, were unanimous in starting from the principles of negotiation, noninterference, and equal security. The PPR holds the unalterability of the post-war European order to be a fundamental condition of peace. The renewal of territorial claims, referring back to definitively closed chapters of the past, is a road to nowhere, a pointless and above all dangerous road.

Esteemed delegates, of the 159 members of the United Nations more than two-thirds are developing countries. Their majority constitutes the Nonaligned Movement. It has contributed lasting and precious values to the history of our century. On its initiative, the United Nations accepted the idea of reconstructing international economic relations. The full sovereignty of states over their natural resources was recognized.

The plan for building a New International Economic Order was drafted. Poland, like the other socialist countries, has always been on the side of just undertakings. The complex economic realities of the contemporary world have been presented many times from this tribune. This has resounded particularly strongly at the current session. The increasing developmental disproportions; a new phase in protectionism and discrimination; and the politicization of international economic relations give rise to profound concern. The economic weapon is more and more often today playing the role that, for various reasons, direct military intervention can no longer play. This has been and is being felt painfully by our country. A wrong has been done to the Polish people -- to every Polish family. Broken agreements and illegal restrictions have made the economic difficulties more profound: They have done us enormous damage, equivalent to more than half of the country's debt.

The problem of international indebtedness has now assumed particularly actue proportions. A qualitatively new stage has come as far as the world economy is concerned. One can even say that some countries have become the target of a kind of financial neocolonialism. Therefore, the danger that numerous countries, particularly the developing countries, will find themselves in a lasting economic decline is a real one.

The recent Havana session devoted to the indebtedness of Latin American countries raised much interest. The problems dealt with there deserve attention. They also pertain to other areas. The problem of worldwide indebtedness requires greater effort on the part of the United Nations. It is the view of the Polish Government that it would serve a purpose to set up an international debt and development research center under the aegis of the UN secretary general. Along with outstanding experts, representatives of the countries directly concerned should take part in its work. If this proposal meets with approval, an organizational meeting of the future center could take place in the old Polish capital, Krakow. There, in one of Europe's oldest universities, Mikolaj Kopernik studied 4 centuries ago. Not only did he pioneer modern astronomy, but -- and this fact is generally not so well known -- he was also the author of the first economic treatise of modern times.

Mr Chairman, esteemed delegates, the anniversary of the United Nations is for us Poles a time for reflection on being saved from annihilation. Our nation did not stop the fight -- not even for a single day. Never did it stain its honor by having a collaborationist government. We owe our salvation to the heroism of Polish soldiers on all the fronts of the war. Above all, however, we owe our salvation to the immortal victory of the great antifascist coalition -- to the USSR, which paid for Poland's liberation with 600,000 of its soldiers, who are buried in our soil.

When the UN Charter was being signed formal obstacles prevented representatives of our country from being present. In front of the only empty seat there was just a sign: Poland. Yet at that time we were also present. The great virtuoso Arthur Rubenstein, invited by the organizers to add spendor through his talent to the memorable conference, began his performance by playing the Polish national anthem, which was 200 years old. Its first works are: Poland will not perish while we are still alive.

Our country has never been unfaithful to the aims and the principles of the UN Charter. It has always been in the frontline of volunteers for peace. Even in the most difficult times it never begrudged its efforts, within the bounds of its possibilities, to contribute to agreement and cooperation. It is therefore no accident that Poland has often been given an international mandate of trust. More that 17,000 Poles have loyally and effectively served the United Nations in various peace missions. At this moment Polish soldiers are fulfilling their honorable duty under the UN flag in the Middle East.

Honorable delegates, allow me to present a compact report on today's Poland. I turn to the representatives present here from those numerous states that have shown understanding for our difficulties, recognizing that Polish affairs should be solved without any outside interference by the Poles themselves. To these nations and governments, I express our sincere appreciation.

Taking advantage of this occasion, I would also like to turn to those who, as a result of prejudice and disinformation, continue to see Poland in a distorting mirror, despite the obvious facts. In truth we have lived through a great test. However, political realism, responsibility for the fate of the country, and the conviction that the stability of Poland is an extremely important factor of peace in Europe has won the day. The ostracism to which Poland has been subjected in certain capitals is one of those great mistakes that can be seen from time to time in history, casting a deep shadow upon its pages. Usually those who, while wanting to have law and order in their own countries, but plan on anarchy and chaos in Poland are those who arrogate to themselves the right to pass judgment.

The fact that it took so many decades to condemn the Republic of South Africa authorities; the help given to other criminal regimes; and the waging of an undeclared war against Nicaragua despite the opposition of so many countries does not give a moral right to pass judgment or give lectures.

I have not come here to embellish our own solutions: Contemporary Poland can be understood only by those who want to acquire a solid knowledge of its history and its extraordinarily complex fate. Our nation, deprived for so long of its statehood -- a poor, economically backward country, ravaged by wars and invasions -- found itself on the brink of biological and material annihilation as a result of the Hitlerite occupation. The losses sustained by the nation during the war were, relatively speaking, 25 times greater than in France and 47 times greater than in Great Britain, to say nothing of the United States. Despite this, in unprecedentedly hard conditions over what was such a brief period of time from the viewpoint of history, Poland did carry out the grand task of reconstruction and made huge progress as far as civilization is concerned.

The socialist Polish state took root in the life of our nation. Social justice was raised to the rank of a principle of the system. Everyone is equal before the law. The constitutional guarantees of religious freedoms and of multiplicity of world views among citizens are observed fully. The plague of unemployment does not exist. We have an advanced system of social welfare, free education at all levels, and a high level of education comparable to that in most advanced countries.

Within a rich national culture, conditions have been created for development and mass dissemination. Its leading achievements are well known to many nations. For centuries Poles shared with others the very best they possessed in their science and their art. For centuries they drew from the treasure house of the achievements of the human race. Today and tomorrow we are open to everything which is truly creative and valuable in contemporary thought and culture.

Honorable representatives of the nations of the world, time past has left no small measure of uncertainties, resentments, and bitterness in our country. After all, there are no countries in the world where everyone would agree with everyone else on every matter. We are not looking for praise. We do not intend to burden anyone with the responsibility for our mistakes. We do not conceal the difficulties, neither from our own nor from international society. However, we reject the treatment of Poland as an instrument, the provocative propaganda campaigns, all forms of interference in the affairs of our country as practices that are contrary to the UN Charter and insulting to our nation's dignity.

The worst is behind us. We are steadfastly moving forward step by step. The basis of national agreement is broadening. Social approval for the state's policy is growing. We are deepening socialist democracy. We are boldly reaching for original solutions. We are taking care that they should be in accordance with universal values and at the same time with the historical experience of the nation and the realities of our country. Poland has great intellectual potential, significant production wealth, and considerable natural resources at its disposal. We are making long-term plans and programs. The economic system's management and functioning, as well as that of the state, are being reformed. We stand for intensification, scientific and technological growth, and initiative. We are moving in this direction, together with all of the socialist community. At the same time, we desire good relations with other countries: We want to expand mutually benefical cooperation with them. Within the international community we are and always will be a partner full of goodwill.

Poland does not threaten anyone: Therefore, Poland expects that no one will threaten it. Through the hard work of the working people, our fatherland was raised from the ashes. We have secured for it its proper place in the family of world nations. We have also safeguarded for it the guarantee of its independence and territorial integrity of a sovereign state. No sensible nation would waste such gains.

We appraise the past soberly. We look to the future with confidence. I regard it as an honor that, on behalf of the PPR, I can convey respects for the nations, states, and governments represented here in this hall.

Thank you, Mr Chairman. [applause]

27 Sep Activities

LD281426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] On Friday Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a luncheon at the seat of the Polish representation at the United Nations for a group of the most outstanding representatives of the mass media, among them well-known publicists and journalists.

He also received John Cardinal Krol, the archbishop of Philadelphia, who is in New York in connection with the American Bishops Conference.

He met a large group of Polish Americans in the evening. He said that all Poles, regardless of where fate has thrown them, are linked by a love for the country where they have their roots. We should do everything, both in the fatherland and in foreign parts, to ensure that each day is in the service of Poland -- for her good. During the meeting representatives of the American club of searchers for interesting things gave the prime minister an antique sideboard that once belonged to Jan Sobieski III, which was discovered in the United States 6 months ago, for the palace in Wilanow.

Returns 29 Sep

LD291210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The special aircraft with Polish delegation to the 40th UN General Assembly session on board landed at Okecie Airport at 1100 today. The leader of the delegation, Wojciech Jaruzelski, was met by Henryk Jablonski, Zbigniew Messner, members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the party Central Committee, members of the government, and authors of letters to the premier.

Comments at Warsaw Airport

LD291547 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1000 GMT on 28 September begins a live relay from Warsaw's Okcie Airport on the return from New York of General Wojciech Jaruzelski. The relay begins with television interviewer Barbara Grad asking Jaruzelski for an interview. Jaruzelski says he must first welcome those waiting for him. Applause is heard as Jaruzelski begins to speak. He says:

"I thank you warmly for the welcome. I apologize for ruining your Sunday rest this way, but I am very pleased to be back again on my native soil; to have had the fortune -- the honor -- to present our country's standpoint at the United Nations; and to have had at my disposal the great stimulus given to me by the letters and phone calls that came in regarding the matter. They gave me the feeling that I was speaking not only in my own voice but in the voice of our society. It was received with great attention. The conversation, the very many conversations I had -- there were probably several dozen of them -- from morning to night, in fact, with various social circles, economic and political circles; with the press, radio, television. [incomplete sentence as heard] Poland is again within the orbit of great interest on the part of the international and also the American community. In all these conversations I tried as far as I could to talk about our Polish affairs -- about our problems, difficulties, joys; how we want to overcome; what is holding us back; what we are proud of. I think another step was taken on the road of strengthening Poland's position, of an understanding of our positions, and I warmly thank our fellow-countrymen, who -- as I was told -- were with our delegation in their thoughts and helped us in this way.

"I warmly greet and would like to convey best wishes to all generations. I see here veterans, whose presence I value highly, and these very young people too, who are getting bored, for they are not too sure what this speech is all about [laughter, people saying: They are, they are!]. But the important thing is that they are here with us. So I thank you warmly, my dear people, and I wish you a good Sunday -- the rest of it. It's colder here, true, as far as the temperature goes, but we feel the warmth of hearts and emotions.

"We were in Cuba, too, as you know.

The reception there was exceptionally warm, exceptionally warm -- as befits the temperament of that nation -- but I think it resulted above all from warm friendship for Poland and an understanding of the community of our fates, from exceptional respect for our history. We have some beautiful joint chapters. Where have Poles not been? One of Cuba's national heroes from the end of the last century is a Pole: Karol Mialowski. We met with proof that he is remembered. (?There were) very interesting talks with Fidel Castro -- for, as you know, he is a world figure: colorful -- a splendid figure. We signed an important economic agreement up to the year 2000. We envisage -- and this will be of particular interest to the ladies who like to get a tan -- we also signed a preliminary agreement on the development of tourism, and so -- this will certainly not be implemented on a large scale, but I think that there will be the possibility for not just young people who go to Cuba now, as we know, and Cuban young people to come here on holiday exchanges, but for somewhat older generations to enjoy a visit to this extremely beautiful island.

"Well, if there are any other matters of interest, I am at your disposal, ladies and gentlemen."

An unidentified voice then asks: "Mr Premier, what impressions did you have from our conversations with the representatives of the American Polonia?

Jaruzelski replies: "The conversations with Polonia representatives were absolutely moving. These people live and breathe Poland's affairs. They are proud: The saying about roots is well-known. One cannot, after all, divorce the standing of the Polonia in the country they live in at present, the United States, from Poland's stand. They realize that the stronger Poland's position is -- the greater Poland's standing is -- the stronger their position in the United States is, the more respected they are. They reacted with immense emotion at the immense emotion at the meetings. We had interesting conversations, a broad cross-section -- from university professor, several priests -- I had a very long and interesting conversation with Cardinal Krol, who came especially from Philadelphia to meet me. Among the Polonia representatives there were journalists, lawyers -- a very interesting cross-section, very interesting conversations. I can also say here that there was a little group stationed beside the building that shouted various slogans, but this was really only an insignificant fringe in relation to what we felt and experienced.

"I want to be absolutely objective and say that the attitude of American society was a pleasant surprise to me. From the contacts I was able to have -- which, unfortunately, were small in extent, because there was a great deal of work -- everywhere we came into contact -- on the street, in the museum, on various journeys -- one could see signs of either interest or simply of friendly feelings. All our activities were very well organized from the security viewpoint: The American side fulfilled the obligations of the host and I want to stress this with recognition. I think that this attitude of ordinary, simple people of Poland is a good pledge for the future of an improvement in relations in general, and I think that the very many talks I had with eminent representatives of American society, starting with David Rockefeller and many other people, and the many interviews given to newspapers and magazines as well-known as THE WASHINGTON POST, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and TIME and several television networks -- there was a great deal of interest. We were not even able to meet the demand for these interviews. All this shows that Polish affairs are in the orbit of interest of societies, including American society.

"This is because we are getting stronger and stronger and we are better and better able to overcome our difficulties.

"That is the logic: There is only respect for those who are forging ahead, who are healthier and healthier, and that is how we must and will be."

An unidentified female voice then says: "General, may I -- as a peace activist and a member of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy , who was imprisoned in Auschwitz-Birkenau as a child -- may I ask if you are an optimist like me, that there will be peace, or can there be bases for it, so to speak? Are you pleased with your visit, and can we hear something on this subject?"

Jaruzelski responds: "A fundamental question: Will there be peace? Nobody can foresee the future. We all desire peace and are all trying to do what is possible to maintain peace. This session was very significant in the sense of personal contacts. Unfortunately, this is not the case in the physical sense, for the arsenals are growing. There is a well-known adage: When the guns begin to speak, the muses fall silent. The point is for the muses, for the people, not to fall silent, but for them to talk to each other, to maintain contact -- and then the guns will not speak. Today's guns are the end of the world: a simply unimaginable thermonuclear apocalypse. I believe that the tone of all the speeches at the United Nations -- all the talks, all the contacts -- confirm the awareness of the present generation's immense responsibility to maintain life on earth so that (?people) may live, and live better, and I believe our voice contributed to this great cause.

"I want to stress again that it was not just a voice, for a voice can be empty unless backed up by a definite strength -- a definite standing of a country, of a society -- and the stronger and more stable Poland is -- the better she is developing, the better she is understood -- then the greater her contribution to the casue of peace. We are a large state, after all, on the European scale. Soon our population will reach 38 million, in the heart of Europe, with our great historical tradition -- and so many Poles throughout the world. A great deal depends upon us, insofar as we in Poland have persistent daily work, mutual understanding, and accord on the supreme issues. We can have differences over many concrete solutions, and this is undertandable -- this is natural: We are only people. There are often misunderstandings, quarrels within a family. However, the point is to see the supreme value, the (?cause) of the homeland: its authority, its development. That is why we are often worried by activities that show the world that Poles are at odds with each other, that they are constantly dissatisfied. There are many causes for dissatisfaction. We, the authorities, the government, the party leadership, are dissatisfied with very many issues and with ourselves. We don't always succeed in everything. We are people as well, and we make mistakes. But the point is to find a plane that can unite us for the supreme goals, for the good of Poland. This is our great responsibility, both to our own country and to the world and to the peace you asked about. A stable Poland is a great contribution to peace in Europe and throughout the world."

Jaruzelski passes through the group of people, greeting them, and receiving applause. He thanks them for their congratulations. He then says: "Good day. I have already spoken a great deal, haven't I?

Barbara Grad says: "Yes, indeed, General. All the questions I could have asked you have, indeed, been asked. I would just like to ask quickly about your UN speech: It met with such immense, widespread interest here in Poland and abroad. Did you meet directly with this interest there, in New York?

Jaruzelski responds: "Yes. I felt the great interest, before and after -- but it wasn't my speech. It was..."

Grad interrupts and asks: "It was a speech written, as I said, by many Poles."

Jaruzelski agrees: "It was a speech written by many Poles."

Grad then asks: "You also had meetings with many statesmen, politicians, journalists, and businessmen. Which of those meetings do you remember most?"

Jaruzelski responds: "I probably should not tell you that publicly, for they all were interesting and by stressing one or another in particular I might do a disservice to those with whom I also had very interesting conversations. However, I do recall the talks with David Rockefeller, with Cardinal Krol, and with eminent American publicists, which all were very important -- naturally, not to speak of the presidents, the heads of government, the foreign ministers. There were very many of them."

Grad agrees, and says: "Yes. We thought the meetings with the Polonia were particularly warm." Jaruzelski acknowledges that those meetings indeed "were very pleasant, very warm."

Grad then thanks Jaruzelski for answering questions, and Jaruzelski in turn, says: "Thank you for the welcome." An unidentified commentator then describes how Jaruzelski proceeds through a large crowd of well-wishers, who came to welcome the general despite the cold weather. He then signs off from Okecie Airport.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS FOREIGN COUNTERPARTS AT UN

Meets Peruvian 26 Sep

LD272135 Warsaw PAP in English 1725 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 -- Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met his Peruvian counterpart Alan Wagner [name and title as received] here on September 26. Both sides voiced satisfaction over the [word indistinct] relations between both countries and the will to further develop them in the areas of politics, economy and culture. They reviewed the possibilities of cooperation in mining and [word indistinct] The two sides agreed to increase contacts on high political levels. (?Minister) Olszowski conveyed invitations to Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Minister Wagner (?to visit) Poland. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

Afghan, Argentine Meetings

LD282158 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept. 28 -- The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost to discuss some of the issues concerning the current development of political and economic cooperation between the countries. Both sides briefed each other on the internal situation of their countries and underscored the great significance of agreements adopted during the party-state visit of the Secretary General of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan PDPA Central Committee Babrak Karmal to Poland on the invitation of the first secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski. Current questions concerning the international situation against the background of dangers posed by the interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of states were also discussed.

Minister Olszowski also met with the minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Dante Caputo. It was stated that in the course of the last year when Minister Olszowski paid a visit to Argentina the relations between the two countries have improved and deepened and in the field of economic cooperation this was especially true in the coal mining and ship-building sectors.

It was agreed that the level of bilateral trade exchange is still not adequate to the existing possibilities in this field. In the sphere of culture the ratification of an agreement on cultural cooperation which was signed in 1984 by the two countries was declared to be a stimulating factor in this cooperation. The ministers also exchanged information on the most important elements of the internal situation of both countries as well as on issues concerning foreign debt.

It was preliminarily agreed that Minister Caputo's visit to Poland will take place next year.

AUDITING COMMISSION CHAIRMEN VIEW PARTY CONTROL

AU261732 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Izabella Wajszczuk report: "Chairmen of PZPR Voivodship Auditing Commissions"]

[Text] "The congress has ensured that the auditing commission share responsibility for the effective performance of all party echelons. To be able to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of other people's performance one must first of all see that one's performance is effective." This quotation from the report made by the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission gives a good idea of the nature of the discussion and atmosphere of the 23 September Warsaw session of the chairmen of the party auditing commissions in voivodships. The session was chaired by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

The session was of a working character, as attested to by the three evaluations submitted to the participants on behalf of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission.

We are living at a time in which more and more attention is being devoted in our social and economic life to rational activities and effective efforts, said Waclaw Skoczylas, deputy chairman of the Central Auditing Commission, adding that this mode of thinking and acting, which has been encouraged by the economic reform, is spreading in a natural way within political life, including party life.

In the course of our work, observations, analyses of the party's functioning, and thousands and thousands of control checks at central and local levels, we have been able to identify the barriers that hinder the party's effective performance, W. Skoczlas continued. The most crucial barriers include the sometimes vague criteria in line with which the party members' militancy is assessed -- the quality of information and educational work, formal and declarative discipline, and the lack of consistency in implementing resolutions and decisions. Removing these barriers would strengthen the positive processes taking place within the party.

Our controls indicate, W. Skoczlas continued, that some party organizations and cells, especially at the primary level, are unable to adapt their work styles to the present needs and to the present conditions of party work -- this means the conditions under which every party member and organization should be able to know their places and to fulfill their tasks without waiting in each case for directives, instructions, and individual orders.

The session also heard accurate and extensive reports on the evaluation of the performance of the voivodship auditing commissions in the first 6 months of this year and on the work plans of these commissions for the second half of this year. According to Comrade J. Oleksy, the commissions worked intensively and showed a good knowledge of the most important problems of their respective voivodships in the first half of this year, although not all of them continued to work with the same intensity. Some commissions he said, seldom visit their voivodships, show little initiative, and are late in performing their control duties.

The participants in the discussion were also open and critical and discussed that which is most important for the party in the face of the coming party congress. The problem of small party organizations and of their feeble militancy was the first object to be brought up from the floor and was repeatedly tackled by other participants. Each chairman of the voivodship auditing commission cited examples showing that there was no lack of assurances that the difficult situation of the primary party organizations would be remedied, but there is still too little genuine help and support for them.

Speaking at the end of the session K. Morawski recalled that the auditing commissions had never tried to act as merely the critical watchers of party echelons, but had looked severely and critically at their own performance. Singling out weaknesses and various hindrances is an important task, he said, but it is not enough to just pinpoint various difficulties, because what is necessary is to offer help to overcome them.

OFFICIALS ATTEND REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC MEETINGS

LD281228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Seven socioeconomic regional meetings took place today. Very wide-ranging questions that concern the whole of the country and the majority of society were discussed.

The following deputy premiers took part in the debates: in Krakow, Zbigniew Messner; in Szczecin, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, in Warsaw, Zbigniew Zsalajda; in Poznan, Roman Malinowski; in Wroclaw, Manfred Gorywoda; in Kielce, Edward Kowalczyk; and in Lodz, Zenon Komender.

CORRECTION TO BARCIKOWSKI ANSWERS VOTERS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Barcikowski Answers Voters' Questions in Minsk," published in the 26 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 3, fourth paragraph, from line two:

...as work-free holidays -- and that is fine. However, when do we do our shopping? Of course, we sneak out of work to do the shopping -- and wait in line. Or, we set up shops in the workplace -- just so we can wait in line at work. We all know... (rephrasing for clarity)

ANDREI SPEAKS AT UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU271853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/9/1985 -- Presenting in the Friday meeting of the UN General Assembly Romania's position, President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments and considerations on the questions on the current session's agenda, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei stressed that his country promoted a wide policy of dialogue and international relations for the constructive settlement of the major issues facing mankind. The speaker characterized the international situation in which the current General Assembly takes place as "serious and complex" pointing out that under the circumstances the most important issue was the rallying of the efforts of the United Nations, of all peace-loving peoples and forces in order to halt the dangerous course of events towards tension and war, and to resume and assert the course of detente, collaboration and peace.

Recalling that Romania greeted the beginning of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva and the Soviet moratorium on the emplacement of nuclear weapons and the cessation of tests with such weapons, the speaker assessed the impending meeting between the general secretary of the CC of the RCP [as received] and the U.S. President as a "positive event". Such a meeting could influence, Romania thinks, the unfolding with positive results of Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The Romanian minister went on to mention his country's feeling that European states must not just sit and wait for the unfolding of the Soviet-American talks and the meetings between the leaders of the two countries, but assume responsibilities and intensify the actions to induce the two nuclear powers to reach an agreement suitable to both parties regarding the nuclear weapons and the cessation of the outer space militarization.

The address reiterates Romania's position and assessements as regards the need for the successful conclusion of the meetings in Stockholm, Vienna and Geneva, for the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the world, the halting of the arms race, and the passage to concrete disarmament measures. In this context, presenting Romania's position of principle regarding the cessation of the arms race in the outer space, the speaker mentioned that his country's supports USSR's proposals regarding the peaceful uses of outer space, including the calling for an international conference, and the founding of a world organization to this end.

Taking account of the numerous conflicts under way -- which favour and further the deterioration of the international situation -- we feel it is high time the UN Organization passed more resolutely to new measures and initiatives to settle them peacefully, through negotiations. In this spirit, we have been authorized by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to propose that the UN General Assembly should adopt a solemn appeal to all states in armed conflict to immediately stop fighting and pass on to a settlement of issues through negotiations. We also propose that the General Assembly request the Security Council to appoint special representatives to organize those negotiations. Furthermore, we propose that all states should adopt a solemn pledge not to resort to the use and threat of force, not to interfere in any form in the internal affairs of other states, and solve the states of tension and conflict through negotiations. If adopted, the solemn appeal and pledge can prove all states' political will to observe the UN Charter and make a special contribution to the policy of detente, of improving the international situation, of growing inter-nation confidence, of disarmament, independence, collaboration, and peace, the speaker said.

Minister Stefan Andrei highlighted in his expose the topical character of other proposals presented by Romania at the world forum, which referred to the basic orientations of the UN activity, recalling also a string of initiatives taken together with other states for increasing the organization's contribution to the settlement of the current international issues and the consolidation of its capability of action.

Referring to the proposal advanced by Romania regarding the foundation within the UN of a good offices, mediation and conciliation commission, the Romanian minister mentioned that that proposal was not referring to the creation of new structures, but to the definition, in full agreement with the spirit and provisions of the Charter, with the prerogatives of the main UN bodies, of a procedure within the organization with the interested states being able to apply any time to the respective commission for the political settlement of the conflict situations.

Highlighting the outstanding importance of developing and consolidating inter-state good neighbourliness for the strengthening of peace, security and collaboration among nations, a question included in the current session's agenda upon Romania's proposal, the speaker pointed out that in the stage reached by the debates on this subject matter one should proceed, within a framework to be established without delay, to singling out and making clear the elements of good neighbourliness, in view of drafting a UN international document.

Then, the Romanian foreign minister pointed out that his country thought the special committee on the UN Charter and the increase of the organization's role could be far more efficiently used in the examination and convenanting of actual measures of strengthening the UN capability of action.

The speaker reiterated Romania's known stance on the Middle East issue, in favour of the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region, to which end Romania declares for the organization of an international conference sponsored by the UN, with the participation of all states concerned, the PLO included, as well as of the USSR and U.S.

As for the Korean issue, Minister Stefan Andrei said, Romania reiterates in this frame too, her solidarity and active support to the position and initiatives of the DPR of Korea, to it efforts and political-diplomatic actions pursuing the country's peaceful, democratic and independent unification.

The possibilities of a global settlement of the underdevelopment issues in the conditions of the current course of the world economic situation and the proposals advanced by Romania for a start of actual negotiations between the developing and developed countries, were extensively highlighted in the Romanian minister's address.

The speaker pointed out that his country assessed highly the proclamation by the UN of the International Youth Year and expressed the confidence that the broad, representative participation in the UN conference on the IYY due in the course of the current General Assembly session would ensure a substantial debate of the young generation's major issues.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS

AU260915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2021 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/9/1985 -- On September 25, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a working meeting with managerial staff and experts in the production and use of farm machinery.

Analysis was made of the way in which work is done to further improve the production of farm machinery by extending standardization. The meeting took place at the Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Institute for Farm Machinery of Baneasa, and was attended by ministers, managerial staff of research design and technological engineering institutes and of relevant enterprises.

A number of new or updated tractors, farm machinery and equipment were shown to President Nicolae Ceausescu, which have recently been made as prototypes at the institute and by relevant enterprises in the country. The president requested that the number of tractor types be reduced and their functionality be raised, all while providing them with the highest technical-functional parameters.

The analysis focused on sowing and harvesting machines as well as the equipment for the tending of crops. A survey was also made of a wide range of equipment for vegetable- and fruit tree-growing just as for vineyards, and of installations apt to contribute to raising the mechanization degree in animal-breeding.

Assessing the experts' concerns for the manufacture of highly efficient farm machinery, the president requested them to reconsider their range with a view to producing all-purpose types of like machinery.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1900 GMT on 25 September carries a similar report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's meeting with agricultural experts adding that this meeting "was also attended by comrades Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe David, Ion Ursu, and Silviu Curticeanu."]

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY EXPECTED TO DOUBLE BY 1990

AU271221 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1985 -- The development programmes of the small-scale industry in the following five-year plan period stipulate that this sector of the national economy should double in production by 1990. A 3-3.5 time growth of the small-scale industry's production is considered in some lagging countries. Thus each county is estimated to turn out a production worth at least 8,000 lei per inhabitant by the end of the 1986-1990 interval.

In the next years the small-scale industry will develop at a rate higher than that of industry as a whole by capitalizing to a greater extent local resources of raw materials, by-products in agriculture, recoverable and reusable materials, by expanding the cooperation in production with the national industry and more efficiently utilizing local manpower. Although the range of products of the small-scale industry is already highly diversified the production of canned food, household appliances, farming implements furniture, handicrafts, etc, will be further expanded. Special attention will be paid to export production by enlarging the spectrum of commodities for foreign beneficiaries and improving their quality.

PROGRAMS SHOW NONFERROUS ORE PRODUCTION INCREASE

AU271229 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1985 -- This country's non-ferrous ore extraction is concentrated in two large mining centres, Baia Mare and Deva, where, besides production units proper, several research institutes, equipment and parts manufacturing and prospecting enterprises specialize in this field of activity.

In the ongoing five-year plan period, copper-ore extraction and processing have risen 3.6 times, with complex ore production increasing twofold.

Over the last few years, an extensive investment scheme was behind the turning into account of new mineral reserves and the powerful development of production units. Copper deposits were identified and tapped in Banat, -- at Moldova Noua, in Transylvania, -- at Rosia Poieni, Valea Morii, Coranda-Hondol, Galbana, Suior, Novat, Faget, and elsewhere. Fixed assets in non-ferrous ore mining basins have seen a more than twofold growth since 1980.

Geological works were carried out in the current quinquennium, totalling more than 150,000 m of pits and 15,000 m of raise, while drilling operations amounted to about 45,000 m. Extractive mining units have considerably increased their stocks. Over 30 mines were extended, just as ten ore-dressing plants. New ore-dressing, equipment and repair works are under construction. Mines operating modern equipment and using high-yield technologies currently turn out more than 82 per cent of the non-ferrous ore production. Underground mechanical loading has soared to more than 85 per cent. Most mines are equipped with new so loading machinery, and miners have been provided with new types of drills, used either in headings, combined shrinkage stopping head block cavings, a.o. [sentenced as received] Ore-loading in driller mines is by now fully mechanized. Original technologies are applied in raise-heading, using, for instance, new types of mechanized platforms. At present, a new drifting combine and new loaders with lateral arms are being tested. A universal crawler jumbo and a three-boom jumbo have also been developed. Opencast mining now operates excavators with 8-cu.m. buckets, tiplorries with loading capacity in the 50-100-tonne range, jackdrills with one or two arms, on tyres, a.o.

Romanian programmes for increased non-ferrous ore production provide for the opening of new mines, the extension of production units, the intensification of geological prospecting, with a view to identifying and tapping new ore reserves.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRIALIZATION CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY

AU271524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/9/1985 -- The campaign of sugar beet harvesting and industrialization is under way in Romania. Sugar factories have already processed over 90,000 tons of sugar beet and the production rate is to increase as harvesting will start in the northern counties as well.

Following the concern to develop sugar industry shown after 1980 both the surfaces under sugar beet and the processing capacity have grown considerably. At present sugar factories can process 74,000 ton of sugar beet daily. Following the commissioning of new factories in the next months the total processing capacity will reach over 84,000 tons in 24 hours. The large factories of Roman, Timisoara, Tandarei, Urziceni, Ludus, Arad, Calafat, and Zimnicea are operating at present just as several small-capacity ones (1,000 t) built in recent years at Fundulea, Navodari, Buzau, etc. As a matter of fact, small- and medium-capacity sugar factories (1,000-2,000 tons daily) started being built after 1980 in large sugar beet cultivating areas important savings being recorded with transport, by shortening distances, as well as a growth in the sugar extraction index as sugar beet is processed fresh.

Numerous factories are being built in all sugar beet producing zones among which those in Oltenita, Calarasi, Racari, Carei, Tulcea, Babadag, Teius, Draganesti-Olt -- so that the processing capacity will be of 100,000 tons a day in the following years when the whole sugar beet production will be processed in a blitz campaign of 100-110 days.

GDR'S SINDERMAN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Interviewed by Media

AU270741 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/9/1985 -- The parliamentary delegation of the German Democratic Republic had an interview with representatives of the leading press, the radio and television, AGERPRES as well as with journalists of the Federal Republic of Germany, during which the chief delegate, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, stated: A momentum of our Romanian visit was our meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu. Our party, Horst Sindermann said, is highly appreciative of General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu's activity. In the current conditions, the communist and worker parties play a major role in the establishment and consolidation of a climate of peaceful coexistence among the states in Europe and the world over. Referring to the relations between the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two states, the People's Chamber chief delegate showed that their Romanian visit fell within the broad context of interchanges of delegations between the two states and would contribute to strengthening ties of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. He also pointed to the importance of developing economic cooperation between the two countries in spheres of joint interest. The guest was also highly appreciative of the progress made by the Romanian economy.

Concludes Visit

LD272115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest 27 Sep (ADN) -- The delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, under the leadership of President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, on Friday concluded its official visit to the SR of Romania. At Bucharest Otopeni Airport the delegation was warmly seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, candidate of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee. During the 5-day visit, which served the further deepening of relations between the supreme popular representative bodies of both countries, the delegation in Bucharest and in Iasi District exchanged experiences about the responsible work of the parliaments and local popular representative bodies in the development of socialist democracy, and discussed the contribution of the parliamentarians to the strengthening of the struggle for peace and disarmament. These questions were also at the center of the talks Horst Sindermann held with the chairmen of committees of the Grand National Assembly.

DASCALESCU CONGRATULATES RYZHKOV ON APPOINTMENT

AU281459 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1451 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/9/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a telegram to Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on his appointment to the high office of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, addressing him on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf warmest congratulations and wishes of success in fulfilling the highly responsible tasks entrusted on him. I express the conviction, the telegram reads, that the governments of the two countries will work further in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon between our parties and states, of the summit talks and decisions, in view of an ever stronger development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of tight friendship and multilateral collaboration, of amplifying and deepening the economic, technical and scientific cooperation in the interest of our peoples and countries, of the cause of socialism and peace.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS DISCUSSED AT LCY CC SESSION

AU271129 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Here is a lengthy report on the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee, which discussed ideological questions of economic relations with foreign countries and the foreign exchange system:

Direct causes of this debate, Petar Matic pointed out in his introductory report, are controversial and even unacceptable reactions to the bills on the foreign exchange system and policy, which made it difficult for people in the SFRY Assembly to come to any agreement. The debate on the way to solve problems in economic relations with foreign countries, especially under the foreign exchange system, took place with great differences in views, Matic pointed out.

[Begin Matic recording] However, after a comprehensive analysis of the situation created by the positions of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia and the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, after harsh criticism directed toward the bill, perfunctory qualifications, but also after justified remarks about the bill, the central and provincial committees [of the LC] analysed the situation in conformity with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The LC and other sociopolitical organizations carried out activities which made it possible for difficulties to be overcome and for the procedure of coordinating views on bills to be continued, with the goal that bills from this field be adopted in the SFRY Assembly as soon as possible. [end Matic recording]

The LCY Central Committee Presidium, Matic said, resolutely insists that all key solutions within the economic system, including systemic laws on economic relations with the world, be prepared and adopted by the end of the year, and that measures of economic and developmental policy be established that will determine the conditions of economic operations in the coming year and in the 1986-1990 period. The LCY must not allow time to be wasted in debates and in outwitting one another about details and advantages of one or the other solution in the system. The LCY should oblige grassroots and leadership to fight for the implementation of what is adopted today. There is no time for delays: That has been confirmed by trends and results of economic operations and exchange with the world during the recent past, Petar Matic pointed out in his introductory speech.

During the morning part of the session, 13 Central Committee members took the floor and supported the Presidium's draft positions on the further development of the system of economic relations with foreign countries.

Obstructions to changes do not come only from those who create a larger foreign exchange inflow, but from all exporters, because changes imply a certain redistribution. However, one should observe associated labor as a whole, and overcome the narrow regional balance, Milan Djajokovski pointed out.

As long as mere verbal support for principled views is tolerated, and as long as any specific debate is confined to the defense of narrow interests, then social practice will not undergo essential changes. As long as this is so, the Central Committee will bear responsibility for the depreciation of the dinar and other negative tendencies in our economy, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic pointed out. It is true that new solutions start from greater independence and responsibility on the part of organizations of associated labor, but it is also true that etatist tendencies are being strengthened at the same time that can have unforeseeable consequences.

If we do not know the situation in the economy, laws may get distorted in practice, Dusan Gligorijevic said.

The economy has endorsed the basic standpoints on changes in the foreign exchange system, Nikola Filipovic said. He added that the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy cooperated successfully with the proposers of the bill, that many suggestions have been accepted, and that the chamber will present its views on some open questions later.

According to Ivo Fabinc's belief, the accumulated problems in the economic relations with foreign countries can be solved if one consistently adheres to three basic programs: the program of economic stabilization, maintaining the foreign liquidity of the country, and social development plans. Without realizing the full responsibility of all economic subjects, those programs cannot be realized.

In the proposed text, Sergej Kraigher noted, one should stress the tendency toward making the dinar convertible. In building the system of economic relations, the foreign exchange system should also ensure a change in the structure of the economy; and the Central Committee position on this point should be clear, Kraigher said.

Dragutin Kosovac suggested that the provision concerning joint exports should be carried over from the existing Foreign Exchange Law, for the economy does not need foreign exchange to trade in it but needs it to buy raw materials, to acquire new technology, and to run the business.

Miran Potrc stressed that the Central Committee session will offer help to the Communists in the SFRY Assembly in adopting the foreign bill. However, Potrc added, the Central Committee orientations should not prejudice solutions, because after all, the final variants should be discussed by delegates. Potrc stressed that one should say clearly that associated labor should manage economic relations with foreign countries.

Dobrivoje Vidic, who was the first participant in the afternoon debate, pointed out that without a high quality analysis of the economic relations that our economy has with Western countries and the countries of the socialist commumity, it is impossible to make a good-quality projection as to legal solutions in this field. At the same time, Vidic spoke in favor of strengthening economic relations between Yugoslavia and developing countries.

At this Central Committee session, Dobrivoje Vidic stressed, very little was said on debts, and, according to him, the observation of how debts are to be repaid must also be an integral part of the projection of the development of Yugoslavia in the next year. Vidic also raised the question of relieving the burden on the economy, stressing that one should consider whether what the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and the SFRY Assembly have done so far is enough. When the economy can dispose of only 54 percent of the income, one must conclude that that is not enough, and that members of the Central Committee in the FEC should strive for more resolute means to relieve the burdening of the economy.

Janez Zemljaric pointed out that the FEC had created a program to consolidate finances and more quickly curb inflation, but little attention has been paid to it so far. The debate was mostly directed toward financial bills and specific solutions to them. According to Zemljaric, one should deal with this program more in the future. He also stressed that the economic policy agreed upon disappears very quickly or turns into nine different interpretations of that policy.

[Begin Zemljaric recording] That is the only way to understand that losers are still widely tolerated in the country; and they are already pulling down a considerable part of the health economy. Then, the credit-monetary policy had practically no results this year in preventing the further increase of inflation. With its restrictive policy, it has unfortunately done very little in decreasing inflation because, at the same time there were many [word indistinct] flows and issues [tokovi i emisije] set off from all possible kinds of instruments, which acted in a completely opposite direction, and were tolerated by sociopolitical communities and by associations of the associated labor. There will be justified remarks that economic policy would have to prevent all that with it's instruments, but, I must tell you that the repertoire of those economic instruments is very limited under current working conditions, and that it unfortunately fails to yield enough good results. [end Zemljaric recording]

At the 16th LCY Central Committee session, Milos Minic stressed, I pointed to some measures for relieving the burden on the economy that would dispose of the same portion of the income as it did in 1964. According to him, although some of those suggestions have been incorporated into the conclusions, nothing significant has changed in practice. Minic pointed out that one should, for instance, exempt from customs duty the imports of producer goods, and fill the federal budget in some other way. Since the 16th session, according to Minic, not much has been done to curb inflation, either.

At the end of the session, the LCY Central Committee unanimously adopted the Positions on Ideopolitical Questions for Further Development of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, in Particular of the Foreign Exchange System. Stemming from the fact that the foreign exchange system should be connected with the amplification of the entire economic system -- one must stress that both common and particular interests must be coordinated so as to achieve the most suitable exporting results of the whole of the economy -- the Central Committee is of the opinion that organizations of associated labor must be economically motivated, but also forced to greater exports. The system of economic relations with foreign countries must ensure a trend toward a convertible dinar, along with the condition that through individual solutions one should create conditions for the fastest possible implementation of a permanent foreign exchange system, such as the one contained in the bills in this field.

The Central Committee stresses that it is necessary to ensure that those organizations that export and ensure a greater foreign exchange inflow hold a suitable priority in using foriegn exchange under law and economic policy measures, but one must not make possible the unlawful usage of foreign exchange.

The Central Committee obliges all communists, organizations, leaderships, and delegate assemblies to strive for the consistent realization of tasks ensuring from the positions that are adopted at today's session. At the same time, the Central Committee Presidium is obliged to monitor how those positions are realized in practice.

PLANIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO USSR'S RYZHKOV

LD281326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1147 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc sent a telegram to Nikolay Ryzhkov, expressing cordial felicitations on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, it was announced here today.

DIZDAREVIC HOLDS TALKS WITH MINISTERS AT UN

LD281129 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0450 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, Sept 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic yesterday conferred with foreign ministers Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi of Algeria, Dante Caputo of Argentina, Alan Wagner of Peru [as received] and Goshu Wolde of Ethiopia. During their talks, the foreign ministers of the friendly non-aligned countries discussed the activity of the non-aligned at this year's General Assembly session, as well as bilateral relations. The work of the General Assembly and bilateral relations were also discussed during the Yugoslav foreign secretary's talks with New Zealand Vice-Premier Geoffrey Palmer and Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing of Burma and Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia.

Dizdarevic met also with Secretary-General of the council for cooperation among Arab countries in the Gulf 'Abd al-Bisar and with him discussed the activity of the non-aligned and cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Gulf countries.

Further on Discussions

LD271048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0645 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] United Nations, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs today met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs. In their talks reference was made to the past activity of the General Assembly and to topics on its agenda. Both sides expressed the view that a favorable atmosphere has been created at this session for the start of the North-South dialogue on economic problems, particularly debts, which, according to Dizdarevic and Genscher, is not a purely economic, but also a political question. The two also discussed bilateral relations.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs also held separate talks today with Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Colombia; 'Ali al-Turayki, secretary for foreign liaison of Libya; Bernardo Sepulveda, secretary of foreign relations of Mexico, and 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, minister of foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates.

The atmosphere at this year's General Assembly session was assessed positively at all these meetings. It was concluded that such a climate should be utilized to help strengthen activity by the nonaligned and to open ways toward solving the most important problems.

In the talks it was noted that economic questions, particularly the problem of debts, had prevailed so far in discussions at the General Assembly session. All participants in the talks expressed the wish that these discussions, held in the spirit of the Luanda eclaration, would produce certain conclusions.

Dizdarevic also held talks with other foreign ministers on bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and their countries.